

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI, NO. 14.

HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1734.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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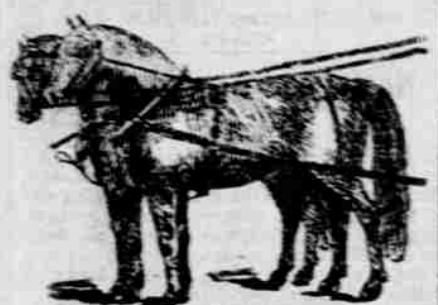
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## THE KROEGER PIANO.

Testimonial to Agent Bergstrom  
From a Celebrated Pianist.

(P. C. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)  
Honolulu, H. I., December 23, 1895.  
J. W. BERGSTROM, AGENT KROEGER PIANO  
DEAR SIR:—It gives me much pleasure to testify to the merits of the Kroeger Cabinet Grand piano used by me at the series of concerts given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall by the Ovide Music Concert Company. The piano has a very superior tone quality and the action is perfect. I was very fortunate in securing such an instrument. Yours very faithfully,  
EDWARD SCHUBERT,  
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## EVANGELISTS AT WORK

Rev. Romig and Prof. Harrell at  
Christian Church.

TWO LARGE CONGREGATIONS.

Mr. Romig Tells You to "Pray Without Ceasing" and Prof. Harrell Sings "Cast thy Bread, etc."—Another Hall to be Secured, etc.

Hades will probably have such a stirring up during the next sixty days that it will be too warm for old beebees to be comfortable. The Mariposa brought down two evangelists who, by strong earnest



J. A. L. Romig, Evangelist. Otis E. Harrell, Musician and Singer.  
THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH EVANGELISTS.

sermons and good singing mean to do some good in the community. Rev. J. A. L. Romig will preach the sermons and Otis Harrell will, as he terms it "do the hollerin'." They are young men, but their experience in the work has fitted them for any demands that be made upon them in this community.

Mr. Romig was born in Pennsylvania, but moved with his family to Iowa when quite young. His religious training was received in the Kentucky Bible College at Lexington. After being ordained a minister he went to Michigan and preached for six months. Then he went to Kansas doing evangelistic work for three years, at the expiration of which he was appointed Evangelist to the General Christian Missionary Association of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

During the time Mr. Romig occupied the pulpit as a minister his sermons were always of the evangelistic order, because he seemed better fitted for that work, and his desire to remain permanently in the field of evangelists resulted in his present position.

He preaches the gospel according to Jesus Christ, and his desire is to have people join the Christian church if the doctrines preached there meet with their views; if not, then join any church they wish.

Mr. Otis Harrell is from Indiana originally, but has lived lately on the Pacific Coast. He has been engaged for the past three years with two of the most celebrated Christian church evangelists in the United States; one year with S. M. Martin and two years with J. J. Wilson.

He is a member of the National League of Musicians and has been a leader in oratorios and choral societies for years. He possesses a powerful, yet sympathetic, voice, which he uses with telling effect to the gospel songs. He leads the congregational singing with the cornet, an instrument of which he is a master.

service, and Professor Harrell sang "Cast thy bread upon the waters" as a solo with very good effect, though his voice showed some signs of huskiness, due from a cold contracted on the voyage down.

At the evening service every available seat was occupied. For a half hour before the sermon there was an excellent song service; Professor Harrell played three verses of a hymn, "Calvary," on the cornet and sang the balance as a solo.

The theme Mr. Romig selected was "Our written record," taking for his text "What I have written I have written."

During his remarks he said: "We are making a record surely and unchangeably in our lives and characters, and while we shrink from responsibility in the matter of our conduct nothing is more certain than that God will hold us accountable for our words and deeds, and the record which angel makes the record just as we make it, whether it is right or wrong. This was different to the way in which a man keeps his personal diary, noting only the good things in life. God is just and the record is kept exact and we must so meet it."

"One fact which establishes the divinity of the Bible in my mind if there were no others. When God's own servants made mistakes it is so

recorded, and stamped the Bible as different from human productions. If one could blot from memory the dark spots of life in the past they would not fear the future."

Mr. Romig then gave a graphic description of the fall from society of a Kansas judge, who went from bad to worse until he threatened to murder any preacher who would refer to him in any of his talks. As a companion picture to this, he recited the case of a young man who had led an unclean life having been saved, and of his willingness to give anything to blot out the past.

"Christ said 'there was,'" said Mr. Romig. "It was not a parable, but an actual condition. 'What they had written they had written.'" He spoke of the record of today and cautioned his hearers that their characters should be such that they would not be ashamed to see them upon record. He made an earnest appeal to those in the congregation whose lives had not been well spent to change now—confess Christ, repent of sin and be baptized unto Christ. "Do this with all your heart," said he, "and the record above can be met without fear."

At the close of the service the subjects for the meetings during the week were announced and charts exhibited. The evangelist announced that with Mr. Garvin they had looked about the city for a larger hall, and that one had been found which, with a few alterations, would answer very well for upwards of 800 people. It is quite possible, judging from indications yesterday, that the place will have to be secured.

**Second Battalion Drill.**

The second battalion under the command of Major Jones, made a fine showing on the new parade grounds yesterday evening. A dress parade was held first. After that various battalion movements were tried and successfully executed. The companies all had good representation of members. Among the spectators present during the evening were General R. H. Warfield, Lieutenant Lissak, Lieutenant Chas. G. Treat and wife, Lieut. W. P. Newcombe and wife, Surgeon C. E. Munn and wife.

**Threw Away His Cane.**

Mr. D. Wiley, ex postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his cane. He says his ailment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., agents for H.I.

## TO REGULATE TRAFFIC.

Saloons Conducted on Combination Plan.

NO SCREENS, SHADES OR DRUNKS.

Plans Suggested by the Joint Committee of Temperance Advocates. Six Per Cent to Stockholders. But Two Saloons to Keep Open.

The following letter has been submitted to the legislative commission to investigate the liquor traffic, as embodying the suggestions of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Women's Christian Temperance Union:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with the suggestion of your letter, a meeting was called of members of both the Y. M. C. A. and W. C. T. U. to consider the subject of the "Liquor traffic in the Hawaiian Islands" and make recommendations regarding the same. A joint committee was appointed from this meeting comprising members of both associations, and they herewith present the views adopted in the hope that they may be incorporated in the bill for which your commission calls.

We believe that if these suggestions are put into the form of a law that the liquor traffic would be placed upon a basis which would materially reduce its evil and at the same time return most of the large profits into the hands of the Government to be applied for special purposes.

We would suggest and recommend as follows:

1. That instead of the present system of granting licenses, a charter be granted to a single company, which shall, with proper limitations, control the importation and sale of all spirituous liquors in the Hawaiian Republic.

2. That said charter shall not be granted for a period exceeding twenty-five years.

3. That the company to which the charter may be granted shall have a capital stock of \$200,000, of which at least 60 per cent. (sixty per cent.) shall have been subscribed by men financially responsible, and that at least twenty-five per cent. of the aforesaid subscription shall have been actually paid in.

4. That said company shall keep a record showing the true and actual ownership of all its stocks, which record shall be open to public inspection.

5. That the number of places where the sale of spirituous liquors shall be authorized shall not exceed two in Honolulu, two on Hawaii and two on Maui. This, however, shall not prevent the establishment of other such places in any district, where three-fourths of the electors of such district shall so decide by vote. Any such place of sale, already established, in any district, may be closed at any time by a vote of three-fourths of the electors of said district. Upon the closing of any place of sale in any district by a vote of three-fourths of the electors of said district, the company shall be paid from the reserve fund an amount equal to the actual loss sustained in the disposal of the place, fittings and liquors.

6. That after the payment of all legitimate expenses in the general conduct of the business (the amount of which expenses not to be determined by the company alone), a dividend, not to exceed 5 per cent. per annum, may be paid upon the actual capital paid in. If there be further profits an amount shall be laid aside for a reserve or sinking fund, which shall not exceed the amount of the actual paid-up capital at any time. This reserve or sinking fund may be used to reimburse the company for actual loss in any of the following contingencies:

(A) In case of the surrendering of charter by the company with the consent of the Government.

(B) In case of the annulling of the charter by the Government on account of the violation of its conditions by the company.

(C) In case of the closing of any place of sale in any district by a three-fourths vote of the electors of said district.

After the establishment of such reserve or sinking fund all further profits shall be paid into the Hawaiian Government Treasury, to be used for special purposes. We would suggest the following as some of the purposes for which the funds might be used:

(A) Providing a revenue cutter.

(B) Providing sewerage systems.

(C) Suppression of leprosy.

(D) In acquiring large tracts of land now practically unused, and by means of small loans assist Hawaiian, American and European to settle upon small farms.

(E) In establishing free hospitals, asylums, libraries, public baths, parks, etc., etc.

tractions of all kinds shall be prohibited.

9. That Government inspectors shall be provided who shall thoroughly inspect at least once in each six months.

10. That all liquors shall be sold in sealed packages bearing a Government stamp. No package shall be broken or liquor consumed upon or in connection with the premises upon which the liquor is sold.

11. That frequent and careful analysis of the contents of the sealed packages, under the direction of the Board of Health, shall be made, and packages found, by comparison with Government standards to contain adulterated liquors shall be confiscated and destroyed.

12. That all sales to minors, women, confirmed or habitual drunkards, persons under the influence of liquor, or men whose families are in destitute circumstances shall be strictly prohibited.

13. That all sales shall be for "spot cash" only.

14. That all accounts of the company shall be audited by the Auditor-General of the Government, and that the same shall be done quarterly.

15. That proper fees, duties, penalties, etc., shall be arranged by the Government.

In submitting the foregoing suggestions and recommendations, the committee would state that they have not attempted to place before you their ideas in detail. There are many points of detail which will naturally belong to the main suggestions as given, which you will be able to supply, in case the foregoing is embodied into an Act, which we hope your commission may see its way clearly to do.

We beg to remain,  
Yours very respectfully,  
W. A. Bowen.

On behalf of the committee.

Committee: Mrs. M. W. Whitney,  
Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mrs. R. J. Greene,  
Wm. R. Castle, H. W. Peck and  
Wm. A. Bowen.

## A RUNAWAY TEAM.

One of Sharratt's Horses Gets Frisky—No Damage Done.

One of Sharratt's drays almost created a panic on Fort street, in the vicinity of Allen & Robinson's lumber yard, yesterday afternoon.

It had been left standing in front of McLain's blacksmith shop, with one very spirited horse attached. The mate was in the shop being shod, and the native driver and his assistant were in the same place watching the sparks fly from the anvil, and, incidentally, dozing in their seats.

The horse left attached to the dray became uneasy, and not being tied, got up a little too free movement. The hind legs got caught in the traces, and then the circus began. Running across the street the dray struck the sidewalk and was thrown out a little distance into the street.

The animal made straight for Van Doorn's cigar and soda water stand. Several old salts were getting cooling draughts from the soda fountain, and spilled the contents of the glasses on the floor just in time to see the dray going across the street again.

Continuing down Fort and over to the Oceanic wharf the horse turned up toward Allen & Robinson's wharf, and galloping full speed through the yard, came out on Fort street again.

In some way the dray was thrown upon the sidewalk and the pole stuck into an opening between certain piles of lumber. Thus handicapped the horse refused any longer to go, and the native driver came puffing along in time to say "Whoa" to the animal.

## STOLE A WATCH.

Native Hackman Visits a Lady Friend and Robs Her.

John Paioa, a native hack driver, was arrested Saturday afternoon for larceny of a lady's gold watch.

John met a handsome young native girl acquaintance on the street and asking her to take a ride, conveyed her to her home in Kapalama.

After arriving there he went into the parlor with the young lady and in the course of the afternoon, succeeded in getting away with her watch.

As soon as she became cognizant of the fact that her watch had disappeared she told her father, who went immediately to the police station.

Detective Kaapa listened to the description of the man given by the old gentleman and made up his mind that John Paioa was the person wanted.

Hurrying up to the hack stand he arrested his man and found the gold watch in his vest pocket. John immediately began to play possum, saying that he was drunk when he took the watch. With all his talk he was unable to keep out of the police station where he was landed shortly after. The watch was returned to the owner.



## STILL DISCUSSING IT.

Kate Field's Interview With Thurston.

## SUNDRY VIEWS EXPRESSED.

Minister Hatch Declines to Talk. Landis Says He Has Proof—Others Support Mr. Thurston—Mr. Job's Opinion of Secretary Gresham.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—K. M. Landis, private secretary to Mr. Gresham when the latter was at the head of the State Department, was not in the city yesterday and will not be here for several days. Mr. Landis was the intimate of Secretary Gresham, and had full knowledge of all the actions of the State Department in regard to Hawaii during the period when Mr. Thurston represented that country at Washington. He was present at nearly all, if not all, the interviews that took place between Thurston and Secretary Gresham. An intimate friend of Mr. Landis said last evening: "For every transaction diplomatically that was had between Mr. Thurston and Secretary Gresham there is a living witness. For illustration, Mr. Landis will certainly say that before the letter dictated by Secretary Gresham to the Dole Government was forwarded to Honolulu Minister Thurston was called to the State Department at Washington and the draft of the letter shown to him. He read this letter, knew its contents in advance of his own Government, and there is ample evidence to be had from the lips of living men that he did read it. This is a direct refutation of his statement in today's Times-Herald that although Mr. Gresham's letter requesting my recall was dated February 21st, no suggestion thereof was made to me, and I remained in ignorance thereof until informed on March 19th by a newspaper representative that he had obtained the information from an official of the State Department."

"Lorin A. Thurston did see that letter before it left the hands of Secretary Gresham, and this can and will be proved. The attack which he has now made was not unexpected by the friends of Secretary Gresham. Official records, and both officials and ex-officials of the State Department, are in position to show that not alone in this particular instance, but in all others, he has given a distorted and discreditable statement to the American people. Mr. Landis himself was present when the letter was presented to Mr. Thurston for his perusal, and that was before any newspaper or the Dole Government knew of its existence."

Otto Gresham, son of the dead secretary, would not discuss the Thurston letter yesterday from any point of view.

Mrs. Carter, widow of Chas. Carter, killed in the affray at Honolulu, is now in Ann Arbor. She will arrive in Chicago in a short time. Her home will be at the Auditorium. She is to take a course in music here.

## Consul Job's Comments.

Fred W. Job, Consul for Hawaii in Chicago, has known for a long time that ex-Minister Thurston left the United States and returned to Honolulu with bitter feelings towards the present Administration. In fact, Mr. Thurston, when en route for his home and in Chicago, told Mr. Job more than once that the Times-Herald presented yesterday morning. At the same time he refused to see reporters and relate to them his specific grievances against the late Secretary Gresham and President Cleveland.

Mr. Job was averse yesterday to speaking of the charges made by Mr. Thurston against Gresham, since he had enjoyed the confidence of the former and the friendship of the latter. He did say, however:

"I cannot speak of these charges as a diplomat, for it would be manifestly unfair to the Government which I represent that I should pass any opinion, favorable or adverse, upon the statements of a citizen of that Government who had formerly been accredited representative of this Government. What I say can only be as an individual."

"I know Mr. Thurston well. I have always admired his sincerity of character and ability. I am sure that he would not make charges as he has unless he is fully able to sustain them. At the same time I enjoyed the friendship of Secretary Gresham and loved his character. He was the most democratic of men. When I first called on him at Washington, at his official post, even the colored man at the door told me it was not necessary for me to send in a card. I entered to find the secretary with his feet up and to receive from him a cordial greeting."

## Machinations of a Third Party.

"What difference of opinion arose between him and Mr. Thurston I have felt and do now feel, without being able to prove it, arose from the machinations of a third party—I do not know. But I feel confident that even now, if friends of the late Secretary and Mr. Thurston could get together and compare certain notes and ask each other certain questions, the secret would come out. I believe it would be shown that the Secretary and Mr. Thurston each acted according to the best light possible and that the unfortunate end of their official relations came about through the intervention of a third power, which has so far managed to conceal its source."

"It is thrashing old straw to tell this, but it is generally believed now that the defeat of Gresham for the presidential nomination in 1888, Harrison's elevation and then Gresham's advancement to the position of Secretary of State under Cleveland brought

Gresham and Cleveland into direct opposition to the Hawaiian policy of Harrison's administration. Then Mr. Gresham, while Secretary of State, became a victim of overwork. He killed himself for the duties of his office. All this served to embarrass the representative of a small but friendly power that was seeking the protection of this government. Thurston is a man of modest disposition, loyal to any interest entrusted to him and of strong will. He was unquestionably stung by the attitude of the administration toward him, and that made it easy for unseen forces to bring about the rupture which led to his departure.

"He told me frankly of how he was received in Washington, and of this I cannot speak. I only regret that two men, both of whom have possessed admirable characters, should have been brought into the discussion now opened. The discussion can have no effect on the admission of Hawaii into the Union now. That will not take place, in my opinion, during this administration."

## MR. HATCH WON'T TALK.

Washington Star Comments on Mr. Landis' Statements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—When the statement made by K. M. Landis of Chicago concerning the relations between the late Secretary Gresham and Mr. Thurston, former Hawaiian Minister here, was shown today to Mr. Hatch, the present Minister, he declined to discuss it, saying:

"I do not wish to speak in this matter. I think the State Department should be permitted first to give out whatever information it desires in regard to it. It is undoubtedly in possession of all the facts in the case, and the newspapers must look there for any further light at this time on this matter."

When it was called to Mr. Hatch's



GENERAL MARIN.  
In command of one section of the Spanish army in Cuba.

attention that there was a direct issue of rivalry between Mr. Landis and Mr. Thurston, he said:

"Mr. Thurston is no longer a part of the Hawaiian Government, and it is entirely a question between one private individual and another, so far as Mr. Landis' statement is concerned. I have nothing to say in regard to it, nor have I at present anything to say in regard to the statements Mr. Landis makes about me."

The Washington Star tonight puts the following:

"Among those who have kept close watch of Hawaiian affairs it is said that Mr. Landis' statement, if correctly reported, is not entirely ingenious. The phrase 'original draft of an article coming from Mr. Thurston' seems to be an expression intended to deceive. It leads one to suppose that the article in question may have been in Mr. Thurston's handwriting, and thus it would appear that the State Department, having this document in its possession, had caught Mr. Thurston in a corner from which there was no escape. Further on in the paragraph Mr. Landis seems to contradict himself by making a statement that this original draft, whatever it was, came from the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hatch, who had himself prepared and sent it to Mr. Thurston to disseminate in the American newspapers. Until Mr. Landis can use plain English it will be difficult, in the opinion of those who know the inside history of this matter, to consider what he may say as of any importance."

"One thing, however, appears in his statement which is probably true. This is the unavoidable inference that Mr. Landis, acting for Secretary Gresham, undertook a little detective scheme in the hope of entangling Mr. Thurston so as to bring about his disgrace and recall. He uses the words 'was secured and submitted to Secretary Gresham,' which implies an active course on the part of the State Department officials in securing the original draft, which was made the pretext of Thurston's recall. Friends of Hawaii insist that this betrays the truth in the affair. They assert that Mr. Gresham, through his private secretary, Landis, made use of a Washington newspaper man as a go-between to decoy Mr. Thurston into a trap."

## John Morley Speaks.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland in the late Rosebery and Gladstone Liberal Cabinets, speaking at Arbroath, in Scotland, tonight said that Lord Salisbury blundered in questioning the Monroe doctrine, to which America is strenuously attached. He added that if ever there was a case for arbitration it was the Venezuela boundary dispute.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Several months ago the rumor was spread that a syndicate had furnished \$500,000 to help Gomez in burning plantations for the purpose of creating a boom in sugar. It is now said that H. S. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban party, is in Washington lobbying not only for the Junta, but for sugar people as well.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

## TO RECOGNIZE CUBANS.

Resolution in Congress to Grant Belligerent Rights.

Spanish Press Much Incensed—Senate Will Probably Pass the Measure.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today agreed upon a substitute for the resolution heretofore reported on the question of the recognition of Cuba, and authorized Senator Morgan to report it to the Senate as follows:

"Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that, in the opinion of Congress, a condition of war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers and accord to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

The committee also voted to make an effort to take up the Cuban question in the Senate as soon as the urgent deficiency bill and the resolution for the distribution of appropriation bills can be disposed of.

Later the bill was reported to the Senate by Morgan, and Call gave notice that he would call it up as soon as he could secure the attention of the Senate.

## SENSATION IN SPAIN.

Newspapers Indignant Over Proposed Action of the Senate.

MADRID, Feb. 6.—The resolution on the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents of the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has

created a great sensation in Spain. The Epoca says of it: "President Cleveland surely cannot forget the traditions of American policy. The Confederates during the late war were not recognized as belligerents, nor were the Chilean insurgents in their last war." The Herald is indignant and advises the government to send an iron-clad squadron to Cuba. The Correo says the attitude of the Senate is offensive and arbitrary.

WRECK WAS INTENTIONAL.—Reported Disaster to the Hawkins Merely Part of a Plot.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—A special from Washington says: There is a curious rumor afloat here to the effect that the true story has not yet been told as to the alleged wreck of the steamer Hawkins, which had set out to carry a load of men and ammunition to Cuba. Some people close to the revolutionists say the whole thing is a feint, and that the Spanish Minister and the United States authorities have been cleverly fooled.

For some reason that cannot be definitely traced there is a belief in the Cuban colony that the arms supposed to have been on the Hawkins were either transhipped at sea or else were sent out secretly on some other vessel and suspicion intentionally directed against the Hawkins for the purpose of throwing the Spanish spies and the United States revenue authorities off the track.

It is known here now that in a previous case the Cuban revolutionary committee supplied the Spanish Minister with false information regarding an alleged filibustering expedition, and then, while he was busy engaged, with the assistance of the United States, in endeavoring to head it off, a genuine expedition slipped out without notice, and made a successful landing in Cuba. The understanding seems to be that something of the kind was attempted to be done in the case of the steamer Hawkins, but just what the wreck had to do with it or whether it was a part of the program at all cannot be definitely ascertained.

Valuable Map Unearthed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The Herald's Caracas special says: Antonio Fernandez, president of the State of Falcon, has telegraphed that in the archives of Coro, capital of the State, and the oldest city in Venezuela, has been found a map, published in London in 1794, in which the limits of British Guiana are given about as Venezuela asserts are right.

To Boom Sugar.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Several months ago the rumor was spread that a syndicate had furnished \$500,000 to help Gomez in burning plantations for the purpose of creating a boom in sugar. It is now said that H. S. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban party, is in Washington lobbying not only for the Junta, but for sugar people as well.



BLISS, THE LARGEST BICYCLIST.

L. H. Bliss, of Bloomington, Ill., is said to be the largest bicyclist in the world. He is popularly known as "Baby" Bliss and weighs 362 pounds when in strict training. He weighed only 476 pounds when he began riding. His wheel weighs 36 pounds.

When Ordering Oil, ask your Agents to send you  
**Tropic Cylinder Oil**  
**Tropic Engine Oil**  
**Tropic Machinery Oil**  
and you will have the **BEST** Lubricating Oil for  
Sugar Mill and your Engines.

E. O. HALL &amp; SON.

HONOLULU, H. I.

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Of the following dress goods will be sent to any address on request, viz:

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CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS.

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SMOKERS' ARTICLES IN SILVER

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Smoking Stands. Cheap.

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—UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF—

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PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS.

THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are clean and comfortable, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 200 patients, and they are pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent, with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of admission and procuring extra accommodations, if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Management. REFERENCES: DR. J. C. LANE, San Francisco; DR. E. H. PLUMMER, San Francisco; DR. E. H. WOOLLEY, San Francisco; DR. W. H. MAYS, S. F. ex-Supt. Ins. Asylum; DR. R. A. McLEAS, San Francisco; DR. W. H. THOMAS, San Francisco; DR. L. S. THOMAS, San Francisco; DR. G. A. BURKLETT, Supt. State Insane Asylum, San Jose.

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You read our advertisements from week to week. You read others. All leave more or less impression on your mind. Startling bargains are told of here and there, and yet our plain statement of honest facts and prices have made us what we are today, the

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We want your trade, and solicit your trade on these grounds only: that you will find everything as represented. When we say our prices are the lowest, they are the lowest. When we say our goods are better made, we know it, and so do you. When there is a defect in a piece of our Furniture, we tell you; if it escapes us, we want you to tell us. Consider these things in buying. Come and see us. It is worth considerable to feel confidence in the man you are dealing with, and our 20 years experience and dealings with the public should be evidence enough that we are selling

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That everything is just as we state it. New Goods continually arriving direct from the manufacturer.

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Has it occurred to you that a picture is one of the best things to make a Xmas present of? Everyone enjoys looking at a beautiful thing and what thing of beauty can convey more to the mind than a picture? Let at least one of your gifts this year be a picture, no matter how little they cost, they will cover more ground than anything else you can buy. Remember we are selling pictures and frames at San Francisco prices. You will be astonished at the low prices prevailing at

**KING BROS.' ART STORE,**

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Room 12, Spreckle's Block, Honolulu, H. I.



# ADMIRAL DOESN'T LIKE IT.

Beardslee Wanted to Give Werlich a Heavier Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Navy Department has approved the findings of the court martial which recently tried Lieutenant Percival J. Werlich on a charge of drunkenness and has issued an official order promulgating the sentence.

Rear Admiral Beardslee approved the sentence and commented upon it in these scathing terms: "In approving the sentence the Commander-in-Chief hereby puts on record that he does not agree with the court, if it considers the punishment adjudged to be at all adequate to the character and nature of the offense committed. An officer guilty of drunkenness on duty has committed a very grave offense, for which the punishment adjudged is not, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, adequate. As, however, the consequences of failure on his part to approve of the sentence would allow the offense to go unpunished and Lieutenant Werlich to remain on duty in a position where, through his own conduct, his influence and the respect due to him as an officer would be lost, I have approved the sentence, which, so far as I can ascertain, is the lightest on record for an offense of this nature and becomes a precedent. The recommendation for clemency, signed by a majority of the court, cannot for the reasons given be considered."

## ECONOMY THE BUGBEAR.

Californians Fear for Passage of Canal and Cable Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Congressional contingent from the Pacific Slope is enthusiastically for the Nicaragua canal and a Pacific cable to the Hawaiian Islands and Japan. The only stumbling block which they can see is the opposition of Reed and other Republican leaders to increased appropriations on account of the condition of the treasury, which has been demonstrated in all the appropriation bills reported up to date, and in the work of the committees on public buildings and rivers and harbors. Doolittle thinks that this policy can not apply against an agreement by the government to guarantee the bonds of the canal company.

## FORT CANAL AND CABLE.

Senator Perkins Introduces Californian Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Perkins introduced resolutions from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in the Senate today as follows: Praying for appropriation of \$410,000 for the completion of the resurvey of San Francisco harbor; praying for the passage of the Squire fortifications bill; praying for the passage of the bill for the laying of a cable to the Hawaiian Islands, and declaring opposition to the funding bill. He also introduced a petition from citizens of California praying for the speedy construction of the Nicaragua canal under the direction and control of the United States.

## SILVERITES SUCCESSFUL.

Silver Bond Bill Passes Senate by Good Majority.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The long contest over the silver bond bill is at an end in the Senate, that body having passed the free silver coinage substitute of the House bond bill by the decisive vote of 42 to 35—a majority of seven for free silver. This result was reached at 3 o'clock today, after three hours of caustic debate and sharp parliamentary fencing.

## Joseph Cook Nearly Blind.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.), Feb. 3.—Joseph Cook of Boston, who recently returned from Australia and Japan, is at Clifton Springs, suffering from nervous prostration. He is nearly blind, owing to weakness of the optic nerve. He will be taken to his cottage at Lak George early in the spring, where it is hoped he will recover.

## Hammond Liberated.

PRETORIA, Feb. 5 (Wednesday).—John Hayes Hammond, charged with the leadership of the late uprising in Johannesburg, was liberated on bail today.

## Aldrich Estate Contest.

OAKLAND, Feb. 3.—William Holt Aldrich's attempt to set aside certain trust provisions of his father's will came up for argument today before Superior Judge Greene. Attorney Randall and Volney Ashford appeared for Mr. Aldrich, while Lawyer Drown represented the trustees. Mr. Aldrich's counsel first attacked the notice given when the decree of distribution to the trustees under the will was set for hearing. It appeared from the record that originally the Clerk of the Court had posted notices fixing the time for hearing the petition for a decree of distribution upon a holiday. A second notice was posted fixing a subsequent day. Judge Greene ruled that the Clerk's action did not invalidate the notice finally given by posting. The attorneys then attacked the degree of distribution, arguing until a late hour this evening, when Judge Greene continued the hearing until 9 a. m. tomorrow.

## The Miowera Delay.

The delay in the arrival of the Miowera was caused by a break in the machinery which operated the fan attachments to supply draught in the engine rooms. She returned to Sydney after having steamed a hundred miles from the Australian coast in order to have the necessary repairs made.

Some very heavy floods have occurred in Australia prior to the departure of the Miowera from the Colonies. The damage is estimated at a half million dollars.

# THE AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Probability of Better and Faster Steamers.

## THE NEW ZEALAND SUBSIDY.

R. Grayson Speaks of the Prospects. A New Steamer to be Put On Line. Support from Honolulu—Change of Sailing Dates—Miowera Delayed.

Mr. R. Grayson, manager of the Canadian-Australian steamship line, was a through passenger on the Miowera yesterday. While at this port he was entertained by friends. In an interview with Mr. Grayson on the deck of the Miowera just previous to her departure he spoke as follows:

"I have just come from Sydney, and since my departure from Vancouver some twelve months ago I have interviewed the different agents at ports along the Canadian-Australian line. During my absence I have been principally in Australia and New Zealand. Before leaving, as showing the popularity of our line, the government of New South Wales unanimously renewed its contract with the company for another term of three years.

"When it is considered that upon previous occasions the proposal to subsidize met with some opposition, the company feel very much gratified at the progress made in getting the contract renewed unanimously. They are also particularly pleased at the opening of connections with Hawaii and feel sure that mutual benefit, more and more marked, will accrue.

"During the past three months the company has entered into a contract with the government of New Zealand by which it will pay a subsidy of \$100,000 if the steamers call there. This proposition is to be brought up at the next session of parliament in New Zealand. "As soon as this is ratified it is the purpose of the company to immediately build a large swift steamship, superior in every way to the present two steamers on the line. This steamship will have all the most modern improvements for passengers and freight.

"It will be the endeavor of the company to maintain regular four-weekly sailings between Vancouver, New Zealand, Australia and the islands of the Pacific.

"If, as it is proposed, it should alternate with the San Francisco-Australian line it will form a fortnightly service with Australia and America via Fiji and Honolulu.

"In consequence of the delay to the Miowera in towing the distressed steamer Strathnevis it has been found necessary to change the dates of sailing of steamers on our line and a new time-table has been arranged.

"Since the inauguration of the Canadian-Australian line, the business has shown a marked increase. The company is relying on the continued support of friends in Honolulu and elsewhere to enable them to develop the service in the way of increased sailings and new tonnage."

## KAMEHAMEHA CONCERT.

A Large Audience—Satisfactory Returns—Good Music.

Over 500 Honolulu people, and not a few visitors from the States, were present at the concert of the Kamehameha Girls' School, assisted by Professor Berger and orchestra, in Independence Park pavilion last Saturday night. To say that they enjoyed themselves is putting it very mildly.

The stage used at the performance of "Meredith's Old Coat" was still in position and served very well for the concert. Six tiers of seats covered with white cloth were arranged on the stage.

At the sound of a march played by the orchestra, seated immediately in front of the stage, sixty girls of Kamehameha School marched out in two rows on either side of the seats and filed up into their places.

The program was a good one throughout and reflected credit upon Miss Clymer, musical director at the Kamehameha Girls' School, as well as Professor Berger, who conducted the choruses. Only one fault could be found with such

numbers as "Zion Heard of It" and others. The pieces were altogether too pretentious for the young lady performers. Had something more simple been given them it is an undoubted fact that better work would have been done. The two choruses by the sixty young ladies took better than anything else on the program. "The Rainbow," a cantata in costume, showed good training on the part of the young ladies who participated. Their grace of action was the subject of much favorable remark.

Miss Elnora Sturgeon's violin solo, from the "Bohemian Girl," was very much enjoyed.

Had it not been for the kind assistance of Professor Berger and his orchestra the entertainment would not have passed off so well. The Kamehameha Girls' School desire to extend the heartfelt thanks for the assistance rendered.

## Funeral of Mrs. Whitney.

The funeral of the late Mrs. H. M. Whitney took place from the family home, King street, Sunday afternoon. Services were held at the house and over the grave, the Revs. D. P. Birnie and H. H. Parker officiating. A large number of friends followed the remains to Nuanu Cemetery, where they were interred in the private lot. The pall-bearers were Professor Alexander, B. F. Dillingham, S. M. Damon, W. F. Allen, J. O. Carter and W. M. Giffard.

The box coffin in which the remains were encased was obtained from the undertaking parlors of Ed. A. Williams, who conducted the funeral. The trimmings were of silver, as was also the handsome name-plate on the lid of the coffin.

## Smuggler Convicted.

F. Smith, charged with importing opium, was convicted in the Circuit Court yesterday. This is the individual who, according to his statement, purchased a trunk in Vancouver which on arrival here proved to have a false bottom in which were several hundred dollars' worth of the drug. Unfortunately for him a letter found on his person showed his connection with the case.

## ST. VITUS' DANCE.

A Malady That Has Long Baffled Medical Skill.

A Speedy Cure for the Tronble at Last Discovered—The Particulars of the Cure of a Little Girl Who Was a Severe Sufferer.

From the Ottawa (Canada) Journal.

In a handsome brick residence in Goulbourn township, lives Mr. Thomas Bradley, one of Goulbourn's most successful farmers. In Mr. Bradley's family is a bright little daughter, 8 years of age, who had been a severe sufferer from St. Vitus' dance, and who had been treated by physicians without any beneficial results. Having learned that the little one had been fully restored to health by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a correspondent of the Journal called at the family



"Now Entirely Free From Disease."

residence for the purpose of ascertaining the facts, and found the little girl a picture of brightness and good health. Mrs. Faulkner, a sister of the little one, gave the following information: "About eighteen months ago, Alvira was attacked by that terrible malady, St. Vitus' dance, and became so bad that we called in two doctors, who held out no hope to us of her ultimate cure, and she was so badly affected with the 'dance' so as to require almost constant watching. About this time we read in the Ottawa Journal of a similar case cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which gave us renewed hope. We procured a couple of boxes, and before these were all used, there was a perceptible improvement. After using six boxes more she was entirely free from the disease, and as you can see is enjoying the best of health. Several months have passed since the use of the Pink Pills was discontinued, but there has been no return of the malady, nor any symptoms of it. We are quite certain Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured her and strongly recommend them in similar cases."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of the grippe, palpitation of the heart, and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands and all dealers in medicine.

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Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

## HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

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Nuanu and Queen Streets.

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## Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!

If Sugar is what you want use

## FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company has just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida.  
150 Tons Double Superphosphate.  
300 Tons Natural Plant Food.  
25 Tons Common Superphosphate

Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda,  
Sulphate of Ammonia,  
Sulphate of Potash,  
Muriate of Potash & Kainit  
High-Grade Manures

To any analysis always on hand or made to order.

A. F. COOKE, Agent.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and all Electrical Goods.

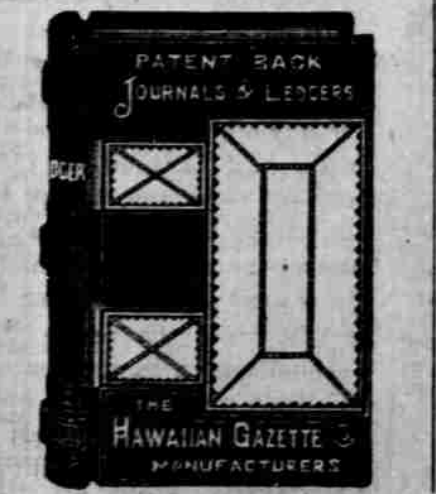
All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

## MRS. H. HERBERT LABOR -- BUREAU

308 Merchant Street.

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## Importers

## Hardware

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## MERCHANDISE.

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Sheet Zinc,  
Bar Iron,  
Anvils,  
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Rain Gauges,  
Hubbuck's White Lead,  
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Sauce Pans,  
Tea Kettles,  
Fish Hooks,  
Dog Chains,  
Chamois Skins,  
Razors, Etc., Etc.

## CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

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Gasoline \$3.25 per case, delivered.

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All orders from the other Islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.

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INFLUENZA,

# SORE THROAT

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

## AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

A Record of nearly 60 years

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

Be the name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.

Agents for Honolulu: HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBBS DRUG COMPANY.



## POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED REMEDY FOR THE MOST OBSTINATE COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. 20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and trusted REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world attests its great worth.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. CURES THE COUGH QUICKLY. RELIEVES THE BRONCHITIS AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE FOR EACH WRAPPER. See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1834. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT ONLY THE TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAFE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 1d. and 2s. 3d.

Agents for Honolulu, HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, L.D.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS,

COLDS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT.

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NICKEL PLATING A SPECIALTY.

Bicycles repaired, rented or for sale



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1896.

THE consolidation of the Portuguese newspapers of the city presages greater unity and corresponding strength in the power of the Portuguese colony.

EX-MINISTER THURSTON'S description of the attitude of the American administration toward this Government gives new prominence to the remark made in the halls of the United States Congress when the news of Charles Carter's death was read—"His blood is on the lintels of the White House."

ONE writer has said, "True humanity consists not in a squeamish ear, but in listening to the story of human suffering and endeavoring to relieve it." According to Lord Salisbury's idea, the squeamish ear is sufficient when there is danger of diplomatic complications arising from an endeavor to relieve human suffering.

NOW THAT the United States Congress has raised its voice against prize-fighting in the Territories, the sporting element have no safe place within the country to win fame and fortune by battering each other's physiognomy. Now if Congress and the Legislatures of the several States will bar the pugilists from fighting their battles through the newspapers, they will have accomplished something far more beneficial.

LEGISLATORS of Rhode Island after pondering over a new law requiring all persons performing the marriage ceremony to register yearly, have discovered that a similar law was passed seventy years ago and has been a dead letter for the past fifty years. Consequently all marriages performed during the last half century are illegal. This is a good example of what laws amount to when the customs of a people change. Legislators may legislate to their hearts content, but the enforcement of laws depends upon the general consent of the people to accept them or not.

A VENEZUELAN correspondent for an American paper in speaking of the efforts of politicians to take advantage of the international complications to further injure their country by inciting rebellion says, "The President is not, however, sitting calmly by and waiting to be attacked. He is taking every possible means to ferret out his enemies, and when he finds them to punish them. He wants to keep the country in peace by looking up those who are trying to incite rebellion and keep the means of doing harm as far from them as he can. Mails are carefully watched, and suspicious correspondence is seized and examined." There have been and are now instances in the political life of this country when President Crespo's policy might well be copied. While this country is in no particular danger from rebellion, there are those who are assiduously sowing seeds of dissension and endeavoring to create a feeling of distrust among certain classes. Honest criticism is a good tonic, but when the utterances of those who have the use of a little paper and printer's ink become drastic tirades that do not reach the dignity of criticism, the Government is justified in calling a halt.

JAPANESE competition in the commerce of the United States is proving a prominent argumentative handle, not alone for the labor agitator and the tariff tinker. The advocates of free silver are taking up the matter as well, and not without reason. The expenses of Oriental firms are paid in silver, and as the products are sold in the United States and England for gold or its equivalent, the manufacturers of the Eastern countries have an advantage of nearly 50 per

cent. in the difference of exchange. With the existing monetary conditions, coupled with the low wages of the Orient, the Western nations are facing a situation that cannot be remedied by tariff laws. At the present time American silver can be purchased in gold at 67 cents an ounce. That silver can be coined in Eastern countries, where it will pay for as much labor as it did when silver was worth as much as gold. That the remonetization of silver will be the panacea for all the commercial woes accompanying Oriental competition is by no means probable. Such a course would bring the workingman of the gold countries to a level with the silver competitors, and the last condition would be worse than the first. Neither free silver alone nor high tariff alone will solve the problem, but a moderate revision of the tariff and a moderate increase of silver will undoubtedly go a long way towards it.

## LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

It is not to be wondered that the British are incensed over Lord Salisbury's new role as an apologist. The sudden change of heart displayed in the recent speeches of both Salisbury and Balfour cannot be otherwise than gratifying to Americans who have been waiting to see which of the two nations, whose feathers and fur have been very much ruffled, would be the first to back down. The situation is a most extraordinary one. Lord Salisbury, after giving a sharp reply to Secretary Olney, fitting out a flying-squadron intended to set the hearts of all nations quaking, and making a general display of arms, comes suddenly to the opinion that England really isn't to be held responsible for the conditions in Armenia and that the Monroe doctrine is after all a very proper idea and should be accepted.

This sudden change, from a war dance to a love feast, naturally leads to an inquiry as to the cause. Whence this sudden love for the cousins across the water? Why this unusual discovery that the Sultan is not the instigator of the crimes of Armenia? Is Salisbury getting shaky over the ability of Great Britain to subdue the world single handed? After swinging around the circle he has found Americans ready to fight, Germans none the less anxious, Russia quiet but prepared, and France not particularly friendly. Having taken in this situation he decides that England's arm is not long enough to extend a helping hand to Armenia, and the whole affair must be left to the power of the "Sultan's prestige, which is the only power left in the country." And yet Salisbury says that the "Sultan's Government is weak, wretched, impotent and powerless." Lord Salisbury has made an ignominious admission. If as he says, England's arm is not long enough to reach the weak, impotent and powerless Sultan, it is not to be wondered that Uncle Sam is patted on the back and coaxed with meaningless phrases. Great Britain's Premier has represented his country as being an expert on bluff and blow, but utterly powerless when called upon to act in the cause of humanity, and in so doing he has sadly misrepresented the rank and file of his countrymen. Americans may be brother Anglo-Saxons, but it will be a long day before they will ally themselves with the British to be used as a cat's paw or the effective arm of the flying squadron. Should the policy mapped out at the meeting of the Non-Conformist Unionists be followed out, there will be no question as to whether Salisbury and his squadron are flying or fleeing.

## LANDIS' WEAK EXPLANATION.

Ex-Minister Thurston's interview, as published by the Chicago Times-Herald, has stirred up quite a commotion, particularly among those who were interested in keeping quiet the inside history of his treatment while in Washington. The full text of Secretary Landis' reply to statements made by Mr.

Thurston is teeming with evidence of bitter feeling against the ex-Minister, and he also says many things which he will find considerable trouble in explaining, when met with a further expose of details.

The Times-Herald, in referring to this "new and interesting chapter in the history of the Hawaiian embroglio," says: "The truth is that both Cleveland and Gresham evinced virulent hostility to the new Hawaiian Government from the beginning. These demonstrations indicated what the Administration intended, and although Mr. Thurston was persistent in his efforts in behalf of his Government, he met with much undeserved contumely and indignity. His story is straightforward and undoubtedly truthful. He was persona non grata with the administration from the start, and no pains were taken to make him seem otherwise. He was not treated with even diplomatic courtesy, and it is small wonder that he finally committed the indiscretion he admits. That was precisely what the administration was hoping for, and they made it the excuse for demanding his recall. If he could only have been a little more self-restrained and observed to the point of punctiliousness every nice usage of the diplomatist, he could more than have held his own."

Secretary Landis has met with cold comfort in his attempted denial of the facts set forth by Mr. Thurston. His endeavors to make out a case have been futile to an extreme as will be discovered by those sufficiently interested to compare carefully the statements of the two men. As is remarked by the Chronicle: "There is no evidence of Thurston's having maintained a press bureau in connection with the Hawaiian Legation. It may be true that he was too full of the subject of his country's woes, and too bitter against the Cleveland Administration, to be wholly discreet; but this seems to be the head and front of his offending, and it will require something more than the unsupported statements of a private secretary of ex-Secretary Gresham to convince the American people that Minister Thurston was not treated unjustly, or to make them believe that the real cause of what was virtually his dismissal was not that he stood up for Hawaii against Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlisle and Paramount Blount."

We have often expressed ourselves as favorable to the establishment of an Hawaiian press bureau in the United States, with Mr. Thurston at the head. If this could become an accomplished fact we are inclined to believe that even Mr. Landis would ask forgiveness for ever having suggested Mr. Thurston's name in connection with the newspapers.

## UNRELIABLE SUGAR STATISTICS.

In a recent issue of the Grocer, one of the best-informed trade journals in the London market, is given a statement of the wide diversity of estimates of the new beet sugar crops on the continent, and the visible sugar supplies in all countries. This authority maintains that at no time in the history of the sugar industry have the estimates differed so much from the actual average of former years. This extreme variance, instead of assisting the trade in forming a correct idea of what is likely to be the aggregate yield for 1895-96 has made it extremely perplexing to those interested, in coming to a correct conclusion.

"Granted that it is difficult, if not impossible, at the very beginning of a new season to reckon with precision what the crops of beet or any other kind of produce are expected to amount to, it is nevertheless, reasonable to suppose that the authorities who take upon themselves the duty of enlightening the sugar trade as to the probable outturn of the next year's crop should agree with one another pretty closely upon the same subject, when all are understood to possess equal means and facilities for obtaining the fullest information

on the question from the most reliable quarters. But, far from being in unison, or anything approaching it, each authority is entirely at variance with his neighbor, and the inconsistencies and contradictions in their estimates which have been published within the last month or two have been unaccountably glaring in their character, so as to deprive, in a measure, the results arrived at of their real worth and importance."

To prove the truth of these assertions, examples of the various popular estimates of the continental beet crop are given. The first was given as 3,830,000 to 4,150,000 tons, the second 3,687,000, third 4,000,000 and the fourth "popular estimate" was 3,800,000 tons. In considering the weight of visible supplies of cane and beet sugars it is found that the statistics have proven unreliable through mistakes having been detected in the totals representing the Cuban stocks, which, it appears, "have been counted twice over to the tune of about 270,000 tons, and what is more the mistakes are openly acknowledged by their authors."

To this marked unreliability of statistics, evidently the work of speculators, is credited the extra caution that is shown by the "home trade." The majority prefer waiting for chances which the future may unfold, to following the lead of those who are obviously attempting to manipulate the market.

## ASSERTIONS OF "WE THE PEOPLE."

The oracle who has presided over the destinies of the Hilo Tribune, in saying his last farewell to his former readers, states that he has made a failure in endeavoring to cater to a people "of a heterogeneous nature." He has come to the conclusion that it will be impossible for the Tribune to satisfy those in direct control and receive the commendation of all classes or in other words, the majority of the people of the island of Hawaii. Had he not been a new comer to the country, he would have known this before he started. Further along in his editorial remarks, he shows how well he has learned his lesson, by giving voice to a few ill chosen remarks on the subject of secession.

He tells his readers that, in order to secede, they must first have something to secede from; that there is no union between Hawaii and Oahu; that the Government is constituted of men from Honolulu and Oahu might be annexed to the United States if it were not for Hawaii, Maui and Kauai. No one will doubt in the least that this self-confessed neophyte has committed his lesson to the letter. In this parting shot, the forty or fifty men which the paper speaks about, have gathered together and, after discussing the situation, decided that they are the people. Even though we were not acquainted with the long ears of the creature we could recognize its place in the community by the distinguishing bray. The late editor speaks of the establishment of his paper and associates with them the "majority of the people of Hawaii." In this last statement he has made his fatal mistake. When the Tribune makes such foolish statements regarding the assertion of "rights," and the lack of "union," it is well known that "such stuff is utter nonsense."

The organ of the forty tailors of Hawaii says that "the time is not far distant when one, if not all, the portfolios of State will be asked to be given to some one on this island (Hawaii) and it will be granted." No one has ever objected to any of the good men of Hawaii occupying a position in the Cabinet, but it is very well known that the people of the island of Hawaii or the country of Hawaii will not accept second rate lawyers or men anxious to further personal ends at the expense of the country. Our contemporary, in talking of the assertion of rights by the "people" of Hawaii, appears to be suffering from quite as serious an attack of talking through its hat as was evidenced in the diagnosis of its relics

of monarchy and straws. It forgets that there are more than three people on Hawaii and that Hilo has not been recognized as the hub of the universe or of the island of Hawaii.

## CIRCUIT COURT NEWS.

## A Batch of Marriage Failures. Engineer Walsh on Trial.

J. W. Smith, of Kona, Hawaii, has filed his final accounts as guardian of Caroline Travis, a minor, and asks for his discharge.

J. Paaluh, defendant in divorce proceedings brought by his wife, has been ordered to pay \$50 attorney's fee. The divorce proceedings were withdrawn as the parties had become reconciled.

Fosan has been granted a divorce from his wife Kaale Fosan on the grounds of adultery. The custody of two minor children has been awarded to the father.

Judgment for \$26.25 has been filed against Goo Kim, defendant in suit for ejectment brought by R. W. Holt.

Kamakakalani Malina has been granted a divorce from George Malina on the ground of extreme cruelty.

James Walsh, the railway engineer from Wailuku, charged with manslaughter in killing a native in a railway wreck, was placed on trial before Judge Carter late yesterday, afternoon. Dr. Raymond was the only witness called up to 5 o'clock, when Mr. Kinney, attorney for Walsh, asked for a recess until 7:30, when the trial was resumed.

At 10 o'clock the court adjourned until 9:30 this morning. Only three witnesses were examined up to the hour of adjournment.

In Judge Perry's court, the jury in the case of Mrs. Ward vs. The Republic of Hawaii for damages ensuing in consequence of the expropriation of certain land along the new beach boulevard, returned a verdict of \$7500, with interest at 9 per cent. for five years. The case will probably be appealed to the Supreme Court.

L. A. Thurston, administrator of the estate of John Brodie, deceased, has filed an inventory which shows, besides a large library and furniture, book debts amounting to \$3957.50 and co-partnership book debts amounting to \$8921.33.

Helen Hanson, defendant in divorce proceedings brought by Henry Hanson, asks for \$25 counsel fees and \$15 per month alimony.

Thurston & Stanley have filed a brief in the suit of Rudolph Spreckels vs. Paauhau Plantation Company asking that an injunction be issued restraining the plantation company from paying any dividends due him on 5000 shares of capital stock of the company into the bank of Spreckels & Co. The officers of the company have been cited to appear within twenty days and show cause why the injunction should not be granted.

James Ashford has filed motion and affidavit in answer to suit brought against him by Almira Kahananua. The affidavit recites V. V. Ashford is a necessary witness, etc. C. J. Creighton for defense.

The sale of the Club Stables has been postponed by order of the court until the 20th instant.

C. H. White, charged with assaulting officer Needham was found guilty.

H. Hanson, for driving an omnibus without a license, was convicted.

## Police Court News.

Eleven cases of drunkenness paid the usual fine in the police court yesterday morning.

Kaanaana plead guilty to the charge of cruelty to animals by riding a horse with a sore back. Sentence suspended.

Pipi plead not guilty to the charge of assault and battery on Wong Chock. In the course of the examination enough evidence was introduced to show that Pipi was guilty, in consequence of which he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and costs, and his partner in disgrace, a Portuguese by the uncommon name of Antone, who assisted in sweeping the sidewalks with the Chinaman, was fined \$12 and costs.

A one-year-old colt by Amarino arrived on the W. G. Hall from Maui yesterday. It is the property of Charles David.

Simon S. Hartman, of Tunnelton, West Va., has been subject to attacks of colic about once a year, and would have to call a doctor and then suffer for about twelve hours as much as some do when they die. He was taken recently just the same as at other times, and concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says: "I took one dose of it and it gave me relief in five minutes. That is more than any thing else has ever done for me." For sale by all druggists and dealers. BROWN, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

## Arrangements for Opening One Body in Executive Building.

All of the Senators and Representatives now in Honolulu met the members of the Cabinet yesterday and talked over the arrangements for the sitting of the Legislature. The faulty arrangements of the last session were referred to and it was decided to have one body sit in the Judiciary building and the other in the old throne room in the Executive building.

Which body will sit in the Executive building has not yet been decided.

The manner of opening the Legislature was also discussed, and after a rather long session it was decided to have a formal opening by President Dole.

Invitations will be sent to the diplomatic and consular corps and to the officers of the Bennington this morning.

## Special Lenten Services.

Tomorrow being Ash Wednesday, the first day in Lent, there will be special services in St. Andrew's Cathedral as follows: 6:30 a. m., celebration of holy communion; 11 a. m., morning prayer, with communion service; 7 p. m., evensong. On Sunday evenings, commencing with February 23d, the Bishop of Honolulu will preach a course of sermons on the ten commandments. On Wednesday evenings during Lent the Rev. V. H. Kiteat will give a series of discourses on the parables.

## A Review and Parade.

Colonel McLean, First Regiment, N. G. H., has extended an invitation to Brigadier-General R. H. Warfield, N. G. C., and the officers of the U. S. A. now visiting in Honolulu to be present at a review and parade on Thursday next, at 7:45 p. m.

General Warfield was seen at the Hawaiian hotel last night by a reporter for the ADVERTISER. He stated that he had accepted the invitation.

## FILTERS.

The report of the executive officer of the Board of Health relative to the condition of the Nuuanu reservoirs is suggestive of something dangerous to health. It also suggests filters, good filters, something that will effectually separate the water from mud and filth.

Nature has done much toward providing the people with necessities; it has also done a little toward securing for the people, luxuries. In some localities a filter is a luxury, in others, Honolulu for instance, it is a necessity, but the natural filters that are sold have been much improved by the ingenuity of man.

Charcoal is admitted to be the most thorough purifying agent known, consequently Messrs. Slack & Brownlow selected it for use in the manufacture of their filters. And we are the agents for this particular brand of filter in Honolulu, a sufficient guarantee, by the way, of the character of the article.

The latest invoices show three different styles of the S. & B. Filters and these we have in stock, just opened them, in fact, and we want your attention.

No. 1, (we will call it No. 1) is fitted with a movable plate, so that when necessary, the carbon may be taken out and washed. It has also a movable lining allowing access to every part of the interior, which may be kept perfectly sweet and clean.

No. 2 and 3 are provided with the same conveniences for cleaning as the other, but they have the important addition that every part, including the pure water chamber, is accessible, giving them all the requirements of a "Perfect Filter."

The price of the S. & B. filter is below the others. You should have one, because it is a necessity.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.



## LOCAL BREVITIES.

All Government offices will be closed on Saturday, the 22nd inst.

F. Clifford Rhodes has retired from the foremanship of the Evening Bulletin.

The Planter's Monthly for February will contain articles of great interest to planters.

C. Bosse, cashier for H. Hackfeld & Co., returned by the Mariposa after a vacation in the States.

John T. Waterhouse is still seriously ill. Yesterday only his immediate friends were permitted to see him.

Consul Charles Wilder acted as official scorer in the shoot of the California Nationals against the National Guard of Hawaii.

Mr. Kuntz will entertain Brigadier-General Warfield and visiting officers of the U. S. A. and their wives at dinner this evening.

James Price, the balloonist, arrived from Sydney on the Miowera yesterday. He will try to give performances during his stay in the city.

L. S. Aungst, manager of the Kona-Kau Telephone Company, will visit Honolulu in the near future. He may arrive by the Kinau tomorrow.

Peter High, of the Enterprise Planing Mill, returned by the Mariposa yesterday. Other passengers were A. Marques, T. J. King and Mrs. S. B. Rose and son.

A detachment of soldiers from the regular companies drilled in platoon movements with field pieces at Makiki under command of Major Potter Saturday afternoon.

Members of the Hawaiian Society Sons of the American Revolution are expected to take their wives or lady friends to the reception tendered by P. C. Jones Saturday evening.

Members of the P. T. C. were invited to the grounds of the B. T. C. Saturday afternoon to play tennis. There was a large number of both clubs present and some interesting sets were played.

A large twenty-foot boat on the Velocity has been sold to James McInerney and several other young men of the city, who are rigging it up as a sail boat. The boat is a very strong one and just suited for pleasure sailing.

The U. S. S. Bennington, P. gman commander, will, in all probability, sail for Lahaina tomorrow morning, to be gone until Friday. It is expected she will indulge in target practice, and stop at Lahaina before returning to port.

The frequent bursts of music from the naturally musical native policemen at the police station has been given a severe shock by the following order pasted in the main hallway: "Singing and whistling are prohibited about this building."

Private Elvin of Company B, who succeeded in making 50 points while practicing at Makiki butts Friday afternoon, was promoted yesterday to be a sergeant in his company, with the additional office of assistant inspector of rifle practice in recognition of his record.

At the New England dinner on Friday night there will be no admission fee. The tickets purchased at the gate will entitle the holder to a dinner. Miss Ellen Hopper will have charge of the candy table while Mrs. Captain Fuller and Mrs. C. L. Wright will have charge of the chowder.

Over two hundred people visited the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum yesterday. Among the number was a delegation of 120 Chinamen celebrating their new year by making visits to the various places of interest in the city. Two classes from the High school were also visitors at the museum.

The steamer Kinai, due this afternoon, will bring news of the result of the Hilo Citizens Guard team shoot against the Company B men on Saturday. The latter are very anxious to learn whether the former succeeded in reaching 421 points. Their hopes, of course, are that they have done nothing of the kind.

A letter received from people living close to the volcano and received by the W. G. Hall yesterday contains the words: "The volcano is pio loa" (the volcano is entirely out). This will prove a great disappointment to the tourists intending to call on Madame Pele, but they will see enough to repay them for their visit.

Our people are growing more and more in the habit of looking to Benson, Smith & Company for the latest and best of everything in the drug line. They sell Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of bad colds, croup and whooping cough. When in need of such a medicine give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result.

## WHAT THURSTON SAID.

Full Text of Interview Concerning His Recall.

## GRESHAM DIPLOMACY EXPOSED.

It Was of Most Peculiar Character. Information as to Proposed Action. Did Not Give Derogatory Matter to Press—Inside History of Intrigue.

Following is the full text of L. A. Thurston's interview regarding his treatment in Washington, published by the Chicago Times-Herald:

While in Washington I received no information from the State Department that any charge had been made against me, or that my recall had been, or was to be, requested, although the newspapers were continually supplied from that source with a variety of information upon the subject. It was manifestly impossible for me then to reply to charges without knowing what they were. Upon returning to Honolulu in April, 1895, I ascertained that no charges or request for my recall had been received. Mr. Gresham's letter, having miscarried to Japan, did not reach Honolulu until April 30th.

I immediately made full reply to my own Government; but, at their request, withheld publication until my successor was appointed. Before that occurred Mr. Gresham died, and it seemed impertinent to publish a controversial statement in which he was involved. After that the matter soon became ancient history, and, although it left me in the unfortunate position of tacitly admitting the truth of the charges, I should have continued to keep silence had not President Cleveland gone out of his way to resurrect the matter and drag it into his message to Congress by stating therein that "Mr. Thurston having given abundant reason for asking for his recall, that course was pursued."

## Leading Incidents in the Case.

Whether there was "abundant reason" for such course involves the story of the relations of Hawaii and myself with Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham for two years. Many details bearing directly upon the issue I cannot give without making the statement too long. I will, therefore, only refer to a few incidents that indicate what Mr. Cleveland's and Mr. Gresham's ideal of diplomatic usage and courtesy was—an ideal which they consistently lived up to.

The gist of the only charge made against me in the letter requesting my recall is, in substance, that I furnished to the American press for publication matter which contained comments and criticism upon the policy pursued by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham toward Hawaii.

Before stating exactly what I did in this respect, and why I did it, it is necessary to state the facts leading up thereto, which began with the first week of Mr. Cleveland's inauguration.

At that time Hawaii was represented at Washington by a minister and five commissioners, all duly accredited and accepted, who had formally negotiated and signed an annexation treaty, action on which was pending before the Senate, while the relations between the two Governments were, as they always had been, most friendly and cordial.

Immediately after the President's inauguration information reached the Hawaiian representatives that he intended to withdraw the treaty. Inquiry at the State Department was met with a curt refusal to confirm or deny the report, and the first intimation of the withdrawal by Mr. Cleveland of the treaty reached the Hawaiians through the newspapers.

## Unusual Style of Diplomacy.

Thus was initiated the unique and extraordinary policy of secreting from the accredited and recognized diplomatic representatives of a friendly government matters vitally affecting them and their country, and of allowing them to learn of the intentions of the government to which they were accredited solely through the press.

The immediate and continued endeavors by the Hawaiian representatives to ascertain the intentions of the President were met by a frigid silence at the State Department, and the positive refusal to state what course the President would pursue or to allow the Hawaiian commissioners to make any statements or explanations. Mr. Gresham's repeated reply was: "When I desire any information from you I will let you know." Meanwhile the queen's agents were accorded full and confidential audiences, and received assurances that the President would do nothing until he had made an investigation.

From this time on the royalists were kept fully informed of every intended move contemplated by the President, Mr. Blount or Mr. Willis concerning Hawaii, while the Hawaiian Government and its representatives were kept in ignorance thereof.

The intention to make an investigation was soon announced in the press, but Mr. Gresham refused to affirm or deny it to the Hawaiian commissioners. Then the papers announced that Mr. Blount had been appointed and had started for San Francisco, whence he was to go to Hawaii on a special steamer. Still Mr. Gresham refused to admit or deny anything, or to grant our request to be allowed to send a telegram by the special steamer to the Government in Hawaii. It was not until months after that he would even admit to us that Mr. Blount had gone to Hawaii, although Mr. Cleveland finally claimed that the investigation was a basis for arbitration between Liliuokalani and the Dole Government, and that his decision to restore the queen was that of an arbitrator who was bound to accept.

## Blount Favors the Royalists.

Arrived at Honolulu, Mr. Blount rigidly adhered to the policy of his superiors. The first and only information which the Hawaiian Government received concerning Mr. Blount's instructions was gleaned from the columns of a royalist paper in which they were published in full over Mr. Blount's signature, under the heading of "An Address to the Hawaiian People."

The manner in which Mr. Blount constructed the report is familiar history. The secret and ex parte examination of witnesses; the compiling of affidavits hostile to the Republic, without cross-examination or verification of the reliability of the affidavits; the ignoring of nearly all of the leading participants in the overthrow of the monarchy, and of the causes leading up thereto; all these characteristics of the report have been made familiar to the public, but some of the incidents leading up to its final publication have not.

I was appointed minister in June, 1893. On June 17, 1893, I addressed the following letter to Mr. Gresham: "In confirmation of my verbal statement to you upon the 14th inst. I am directed by my Government to represent to you that, while the Hawaiian Government has full confidence in the good faith of the United States toward Hawaii in and concerning its treatment of the relations between the two countries, it seems proper that it should be informed as to the effect which the present uncertainty as to the ultimate course to be pursued has upon the situation in Hawaii."

## Implores Speedy Action.

"The long continued delay and uncertainty keeps the entire community in a feverish state of mind, by reason of which business is seriously affected; capital is rendered timid, thereby hampering all enterprises which are conducting their business on credit; the Government credit and ability to borrow is prejudiced; the expenses of the Government are largely increased by the necessity of maintaining a considerable armed force for the protection of public order, and the enemies of the Government are encouraged to conspire against law and order; all of which is highly prejudicial and injurious not only to the Hawaiians, but to the very large amount of American capital invested in Hawaii, and the mutual trade now being conducted between the two countries."

It is important for the Hawaiian Government to know the intention of the United States government concerning annexation at as early a date as possible, as if annexation is not to take place the methods of treating local conditions in Hawaii must be radically different from those to be pursued if annexation is to take place.

"It is also important that, whatever the intentions of the United States government may be concerning the subject matter, the Hawaiian Government be informed what such intentions are before the same are made public, in order that it may consider the situation with full knowledge of all its aspects and decide upon such course of action as may be necessary to preserve order and protect the interests of the people of Hawaii."

"For the reasons above stated, I respectfully request that a decision may be arrived at and communicated as speedily as is consistent with the interests of the United States."

Mr. Gresham did not reply to this nor even acknowledge its receipt.

## Secrecy as to Blount's Report.

After Mr. Blount's return, some months later, I vainly inquired of Mr. Gresham what the result was. He would not even admit that any report had been made, stating that such report, if made, was a confidential one, and that it was "unfair" for me to ask any questions concerning it. I verbally reiterated to him that, owing to the long delay and uncertainty, affairs were unsettled and in a critical condition at the islands, and it would be in the interests of order and peace to first communicate his intentions when decided upon to the Hawaiian Government before making them public. This he said would be done.

On the evening of November 7, 1893, being temporarily in Chicago, I saw in an evening paper a statement that Mr. Gresham had recommended to the President to restore the queen and overthrow the Dole Government. I immediately telegraphed to Mr. Hastings, Hawaiian Charge d'Affaires, to see Mr. Gresham and ask if it was true. Mr. Hastings did so, and Mr. Gresham said to him: "I assure you there is no foundation for the statement. Do you think I would take so important a step without informing you?" Mr. Hastings telegraphed me the substance of the reply. That same night at about midnight he was informed by a newspaper man that Mr. Gresham's letter to the President, recommending restoration, had been given out to the press associations and was then going over the wires. The letter was dated October 18, 1893, nearly a month prior to Mr. Gresham's assurance that there was no such letter.

As will be remembered, this letter adopted Mr. Blount's conclusions throughout, and in substance denounced the participants in the overthrow of the monarchy as robbers, traitors and rascals, who should be ejected in favor of the wronged queen. Shortly after the publication of the letter a compilation of extracts from Mr. Blount's report, most injurious to the Dole government, was given to press from the state department. Later printed copies of the full report were given out to the press. No copy was sent to the Hawaiian legation, although I finally succeeded in getting a mutilated copy, from which clippings had been made, from a representative of the Associated Press.

Meanwhile I had returned from Chicago. No notice of the letter had been received at the legation. I immediately called on Mr. Gresham and stated that I had seen in the papers a letter concerning Hawaii purporting to emanate from him, but that as I had received no official notice thereof I had called to ask if it was authentic. He replied: "Of course—you know it is authentic." I reminded him of his agreement to let me know the substance of the Blount report before it was published. He replied: "I do not think it necessary. I knew you would see it in the papers."

"I decline to answer that question." I asked what if any instruction had been given to Mr. Willis.

He replied: "I cannot answer you."

I then asked for a copy of the Blount report. After some hesitation he said he had no more copies, but that more would be printed and he would send me one. He did not do so, and I had to send twice to the state department before a copy was secured.

## Embarrassing Conditions.

The publication of the Blount report and Secretary Gresham's letter placed me in an embarrassing position. On the one hand I was the diplomatic representative of Hawaii and by conventional rules was not authorized to discuss questions affecting the two countries, except with Mr. Gresham. On the other hand, Mr. Gresham was publishing broadcastly false and defamatory matter concerning myself and those whom I represented; administration papers and members of congress were taking the charges up and reiterating them; a public opinion was forming. I could not hear from home, nor obtain denials nor explanations from there for weeks. Most of the matter treated by Mr. Blount and Mr. Gresham were peculiarly within my personal knowledge. This they knew, but had persistently refused to give me a hearing.

I was being held subject to all of the obligations, while accorded none of the rights or privileges of a diplomatic position.

With regret, I was forced by the necessities of the situation and the tactics of the administration to meet them on the field of their own choosing, and published a reply over my signature to the charges contained in the Blount report and the Gresham letter. No notice was then taken of the matter by Mr. Cleveland, but, to use an American expression, the administration "had no use" for me from that time on. At the same time I addressed an official protest to Mr. Gresham against the suggested restoration of the queen. No acknowledgment of or answer thereto was ever made.

## Intrigues of Minister Willis.

Meanwhile, Mr. Willis, in Honolulu, was persistently pursuing the policy of the Administration, making public speeches foreshadowing action on his part, while repeatedly refusing to inform the Government of his intrigues or intentions; secretly instructing with the queen for her restoration; menacing the Government by a display of force on the American war vessels, and by demands upon President Dole, in the name of President Cleveland, to deliver up the Government to Liliuokalani.

Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress upon the restoration proposition reiterated and intensified the abuse of the Hawaiian Government of his restoration of the monarchy, and from that time on this has been the keynote of the Hawaiian policy of the Administration and its supporters, both in press and in Congress; while, with occasional lapses, the attitude of Mr. Gresham was one of studied insolence and insult toward myself and the Government which I represented, although at all times, even during the dark days of the attempted restoration, the Dole Government was the only one officially recognized at Washington, and I was its representative, with full official recognition.

A few incidents will suffice to illustrate the courteous methods of those who have since developed into sticklers for diplomatic etiquette.

Having temporarily returned to Hawaii during December, 1893, Mr. Hastings represented the legation as Charge d'Affaires, and was officially recognized as such. Upon the occasion of the dinner to the diplomatic corps, the list of those to be invited was, as usual, forwarded from the State Department to the White House, with Mr. Hastings' name included. It came back with a mark drawn through it, placed there, we are reliably informed, by Mr. Cleveland himself. Mr. Hastings was not invited to the dinner, although the Charges d'Affaires of other countries were.

## Gresham's Astonishing Words.

On January 25, 1894, I made a statement to Mr. Gresham concerning the friction that existed in San Francisco between the Hawaiian Government and Japan that the franchise be granted to Japanese.

He said: "What do you mean by coming to me with complaints about Japan? Do you expect us to protect you from Japan? I should think that the last country in the world you would appeal to for assistance would be the United States. It is most extraordinary that you should make this statement to me. What do you want me to do?" etc.

I replied that I had not applied for assistance, nor did I want him to do anything; that the United States had for years followed a certain line of policy concerning Hawaii's relations with other foreign powers; that I was simply stating a fact, and that it was entirely for him to say whether or not it was of interest to or concerned American policy or interests. He reiterated his former statements in different forms several times, and would not let me get off from the subject entirely, and demanded what President Dole meant by sending an "insulting" reply to Mr. Willis (referring to Mr. Dole's reply to Mr. Willis' demand that the queen be restored). I denied that the answer was, or was intended to be, insulting. Mr. Gresham said: "I say it was insulting, and Mr. Dole's sole object was to say something sharp to the American Minister when he had the opportunity."

He continued to talk in this strain until it became manifest that he was simply trying to provoke a quarrel, and I left the room.

During the summer and fall of 1894 I was absent in Hawaii and Europe. On January 7, 1895, I returned to Washington and called the next day on Mr. Gresham to see about presenting my credentials from the Republic of Hawaii, which had taken the place of the Provisional Government. After stating that they would be received, he said, in a gruff way: "What did your Government mean by sending me that arms were being shipped from California to Hawaii?" I replied that I knew of no such com-

plaint; that I had arrived only the day before, and knew nothing of it. He said: "Yes, they complained to us, and I have investigated the matter, and there isn't a particle of foundation for it. They have put us to all this trouble without any reason." (By a remarkable coincidence, the insurrection made possible by the use of these very arms had broken out the day before, and at that very hour Charles Carter lay dead in Honolulu, shot to death with one of the guns which Mr. Gresham had investigated and found did not exist.)

Continuing, Mr. Gresham said: "I guess your minister of foreign affairs (Mr. Hatch) is a scary kind of fellow, isn't he?" I replied: "No. On the contrary, he is usually cool and clear-headed." He said: "Well, he acts like it, anyhow. I can see no reason for the complaint he made. He even put Mr. Willis to the expense of telegraphing it over here."

He continued to talk in this strain, with an exceedingly harsh manner, until I became convinced that he was seeking to pick a quarrel with me, as there was no occasion for his bringing up the subject, of which he knew that I was ignorant.

## Necker Island Cable Incident.

About this time President Cleveland sent a message to congress recommending that England be allowed the exclusive use of Necker Island as a cable station. After it became manifest that both houses were hostile to the proposition, acting under instructions from the government I called on Mr. Gresham and stated that our legislature was about to meet; that we were extremely anxious to do everything possible to facilitate construction of a cable; that we would prefer one to San Francisco rather than to Canada, although the latter was better than no cable; that as it did not seem probable that congress would consent to the British proposition, we were desirous of ascertaining whether the United States would favor joining with Hawaii in laying a cable to San Francisco. He said: "How can you with any propriety make me such a proposition when you have already agreed with England to lay a cable via Necker Island and have asked our consent thereto?"

I replied in substance: "We have not agreed with England nor requested your consent. England has made a request of us which we have not granted, but have referred to you for consideration. It is for the United States to say whether the request of England shall be granted. If the United States is not going to assist a cable, then we want the British cable, although we prefer an American one. If, however, congress refuses the request of England, then we want to know whether you would favor assisting a San Francisco cable."

He said, with an air of severity: "I consider your inquiry in the highest degree improper, and as evincing bad faith on the part of your government toward England, and I will not consider it." This ended the interview.

## Ignores the Wahlberg Outrage.

On February 15, 1895, the Wahlberg, the schooner which took the arms to Honolulu which were used in the insurrection, arrived in San Diego and was seized by the collector for violation of the neutrality laws.

Acting under instructions, I first informally and then by letter drew Secretary Gresham's attention to the infraction by the Wahlberg of the neutrality laws, and requested that proceedings be taken against the ship and the captain, offering to furnish the required evidence. He said he would look into the matter and let me know what would be done.

Having heard nothing from him, and being informed that no proceedings had been instituted, I again called on him on or about February 28th and inquired about the matter.

In an impatient manner he said: "What do you expect me to do? This is like the complaint that Mr. Hatch made—charges with no evidence."

I replied that all the evidence was at his disposal; that I had simply been waiting to hear from him, and immediately sent him a full copy of it, also setting forth the section of the statute alleged to have been violated, and a decision of the United States Circuit Court construing it.

Although the necessary witnesses were sent to San Francisco from Honolulu and Secretary Gresham informed thereof, no action was taken, and neither letter was answered or acknowledged. I saw by the newspapers that the Wahlberg was released, but no explanation was given, and no disavowal made or regret offered that American arms had been transported in an American vessel from an American port, contrary to treaty obligations and neutrality laws, and used to assault a friendly Government.

## Maintains an Insulting Silence.

As it was of the utmost importance to Hawaii to know what the future course of the United States would be in cases of a like nature, on or about March 15th I called at the State Department to get the information if possible. I was informed by Mr. Uhl that Mr. Gresham was ill; that as the Secretary had personally had charge of the subject he desired me to place in writing what I wanted to know for submission to the Secretary.

I accordingly addressed a formal letter, which contained the following: "For the purpose of informing my Government as to the status of the matter, I respectfully request to be informed what, if any, action has been taken by the United States authorities concerning the alleged violation of the neutrality laws, and also what, if any, action is proposed to be taken by the United States Government concerning the same."

Illustrating the spirit in which the Hawaiian Government and its representatives were continuously treated, and bearing in mind that during all of this time the "Hawaiian question" was almost constantly before Congress, and that the Administration supporters in and out of Congress were continuously keeping up a systematic abuse and detraction of all connected with the Dole Government, it is easier to understand what I did, and why I did the act now stated by Mr. Cleveland to constitute "abundant reason" for my recall.

## Ridicules an Insurrection.

Immediately after news of the insurrection reached the States the cue of the administration was to minimize its importance. It was characterized as "a little riot" and ridiculed as "a tempest in a teapot." So sedulously was this view presented that it appeared as though it might become generally adopted.

Knowing, as I did, the real seriousness of the situation, and fearing that my Government might feel it necessary to impose extreme penalties upon some of the leaders, as a deterrent example for the future, I saw that if the American public became impressed that the insurrection was an insignificant affair, any severity of punishment would cause a reaction of feeling against us. I accordingly took pains to give to the press the fullest information concerning the facts. This I had a perfect right to do as the matter was purely domestic. The statement made in the press that the ground of the request for my recall was because of my giving to the press information contained in official dispatches was without foundation.

All material in the legation and informally possessed by myself concerning Hawaii which could be properly furnished was at all times free to all who chose to ask for it, and as available to those opposed to us as to our friends, but no dispatches sent to me for communication to the State Department were ever given to the press. Knowing the super-sensitiveness of the administration I at all times refrained from expressing any opinion concerning them, and even refused invitations to go to dinners or other assemblages of a political character.

## How the Press Got Important News.

On February 12, 1895, a representative of one of the press associations, who had frequently called, came in as I was reading the mail received that morning from Hawaii, and made a remark to the effect that the trouble in Hawaii was "only a little fracas" and did not amount to much. I replied that he was mistaken; that it was through no lack of intent on the part of the royalists that the results were not worse, and that there was still most intense feeling over the matter in Honolulu, as he could see by the letters I had just received. Thereupon read to him from several private letters, not with intent that he should publish what was read to him, but to dissipate his mind of a false impression. There was nothing said about publication. There was no intention on my part that the references in the letters to the American Administration should be published, and they were not published; but the gentlemanly press representative treasured up such references and communicated them, either directly or indirectly, to Mr. Gresham. I understand that it has been denied that this was the avenue of his information. I know that it was, for the letters to me were shown to no one else but the newspaper man in question. In speaking to me in relation to the matter later, Mr. Gresham said, in explanation of his possession of the references: "Some of our newspaper friends have abused your confidence." When Mr. Gresham spoke to me concerning the subject I gave, in substance, the foregoing explanation, saying in connection therewith that I understood myself to be at liberty to give out for publication facts concerning Hawaii, but that there had been no intention to give out for publication any matter referring to the Administration.

## Grave Charge Against Gresham.

In his letter requesting my recall Mr. Gresham garbled and suppressed my explanation, stating only that I claimed that the references in question were news which I had a right to give out.

I had committed no intentional breach of diplomatic etiquette; but knowing the spirit which animated the administration toward everything Hawaiian, and desiring to prevent friction, if possible, I tendered an apology that the matter had come through the legation, even inadvertently, and even though it had not been published. Mr. Gresham immediately requested an apology in writing, stating as a reason that this was a personal matter between myself and the President, and that he ought to know exactly what I said. The matter had been presented to me informally, and I saw no reason for treating it otherwise on my part, especially as I did not know to what use it might be put in my absence and without explanation, and I accordingly declined to make the written apology requested.

That is the whole story. I submit that if, in defending my country and my Government against the continuous attempts of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham to ruin and overthrow them, I unwittingly brushed the bloom from the cheek of the delicate creature known as "diplomatic etiquette," Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham have clubbed her into insubility and driven over her with a coach and four.

## A Record Breaker.

Private Elvin of Company B was a very proud man yesterday afternoon when, after firing ten rounds of ammunition at Makiki butts, he found that he had hit the bull's eye every time, making a score of fifty, a record that has never been equaled on Hawaiian soil before, although forty-nine has been scored several times. It is hoped that in the shoot against the Hilo team today Private Elvin will equal the score of yesterday.





D. Howard Hitchcock will entertain several friends at luncheon in his studio, Tregloan block, today.

Admiral and Mrs. L. A. Beardslee of the United States flagship Philadelphia, have headquarters at the Hotel del Coronado, California.

Kate Field entertained Minister and Mrs. Willis and son, Consul General Mills and wife and B. F. Dillingham at dinner at the Hawaiian Hotel last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Draper, now the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Howard, will return to their home in the States in about a fortnight. They are enjoying their stay in the Paradise of the Pacific.

The members of the cast of "Meredith's Old Coat" were invited aboard the Bennington Monday afternoon, where a group picture was taken by a photographer belonging aboard. An enjoyable time socially was spent.

Golf is claiming the attention of several of the society people. Links have been laid out near Punahou and practice has been indulged in quite frequently lately. President Dole is among the number of enthusiasts.

Some of the valentines received by society ladies yesterday brought forth pleasant smiles while others caused frowns of displeasure, according as they were beautiful remembrances of flowers and sweetmeats or disagreeable reminders of various defects.

Ladies day at the courts of the Pacific Tennis Club Wednesday afternoon was well attended. Among the lady friends present were Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Graham, the Misses Atkinson and Miss May Hart. Through the kindness of G. P. Wilder, tea, ices and other refreshments were served on the lawn.

From present appearances the Tuesday evening leap year party will be one not calculated to fade very quickly from the memory of those who intend to be present. The ladies on the committee are doing all in their power to make a success of the affair and certainly a knowledge of their names should give full assurance of such an outcome.

Miss Stubbs of Oakland and Miss Firdale of Alameda, California, were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Myers previous to their departure for Wailuku, Maui, where they are now visiting Mrs. C. B. Wells. Upon their arrival here, February 25th, they will again be the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Myers until the departure of the China for San Francisco, February 28th, when they will return to their respective homes.

A very pretty ceremony took place at St. Andrew's Cathedral Wednesday afternoon, when the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Tenney was baptized by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh. The font was very prettily decorated with white flowers and evergreens. Through the ceremony Wray Taylor played soft music on the organ. The name given to the child was Vernon Edward. Mrs. G. P. Castle was godmother and E. F. Bishop and Geo. C. Potter godfathers. Among those present were J. B. Atherton, Mrs. S. N. Castle, Miss Castle, Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Holdsworth, Miss Walker and others.

The Misses Widdifield of Honolulu, who for some time past have been visiting in San Francisco, gave a

farewell party on Tuesday evening, January 28th at the Colonial Hotel, at which about seventy-six ladies and gentlemen were present. There were dancing and music in the early part of the evening, and at 11 o'clock the supper room was thrown open and a tastefully appointed repast was served. All the apartments were decorated with much taste, and the floor of the dancing hall had been carefully canvased. There were present Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Bell, the Misses Wainwright, Miss McCrum, the Misses Adler, the Misses Carrie and Lillie Buck, Miss Sharon, Miss Russell, Miss Blethen, Miss Vanderslice, Miss Kittredge, the Misses McMillan, Miss Porter, Miss Collins, Miss Olga Zahn, Miss Agnes Flood, Miss Riordan and Miss Ethel Pomroy, Messrs. Gill, Franks, Herman Shainwald, Babcock, E. Avery McCarthy, S. Widdifield, Lawrence Harris, J. H. Wallace, C. Blethen, Arthur Wallace, James Bonnell, Lieutenant Landis, Lieutenant C. Bell, L. Long, H. E. Ross, R. W. Davis and Dr. S. Kaife.

#### The Nationals.

The latest news from the Hawaiian National Band was received on the Mariposa by a brother of one of the members. On January 29th the boys were in Pittsburgh, Pa., and doing very well. Liberatti, the famous cornetist, who joined their ranks soon after they arrived in the East, was still with them. New instruments, costing in the neighborhood of \$1200, had been purchased. The boys do not intend coming home until Christmas. They are still very wrothy at what they claim to be the very unjust treatment of William Aylett.

#### Mr. Denbigh in Town.

B. K. Denbigh, representing Thos. Cook & Son, arrived on the Mariposa with a party of nine tourists who are to spend three weeks in the country. This is Mr. Denbigh's second trip to the islands, having been here a year ago on a similar mission. He has many friends in town, knows the ropes thoroughly, and those under his care may be sure of seeing all that can be seen in the short time they are to remain.

#### In American Courts.

The suit of C. A. Spreckels to enjoin the Directors of the Hawaiian Commercial Company from suing him in the Hawaiian courts was on argument before Judge Trout in San Francisco on Jan. 3. Attorney Delmas held that a case in which the company was an American, and all the directors and the parties to the action were Americans, should be tried in American courts.

#### That Tired Feeling

I as common complaint and it is a dangerous symptom. It means that the system is debilitated because of impure blood, and in this condition it is especially liable to attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this condition, and also for that weakness which prevails at the change of season, climate or life.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the bowels and liver. HOBSON DRUG CO., wholesale agents.

#### LATE NEWS OF MAUI.

Opium Brown and Strange Schooner About.

Zamloch Entertains Good Crowds. Schrr. Jennie Wand and Lurline In Port—Snow on Haleakala.

MAUI, Feb. 14.—The steamer Claudine leaves today, Friday, instead of tomorrow, not to take Maui valentines to Honolulu, but to go on the marine railway.

During Friday night, the 7th, the two officers of the Salvation Army from Wailuku held a most successful meeting in the Hamakua native church. The building was filled with people.

The Wizard Zamloch has been entertaining Maui people with his magical illusions for nearly a week. He gave his first exhibition in the Wailuku school house Saturday evening, the 8th. During the evenings of the 12th and 13th he appeared in Spreckelsville hall. Tonight and tomorrow night he will be at Hamakua. He has been greeted everywhere with large and enthusiastic audiences.

"Konohi," Chinese new year, has been celebrated all over Maui with great gusto. The principal merchants have entertained as usual with lavish hospitality, Wednesday, the 12th, or "the god's day" as the orientals call it, was the beginning of the noise and entertainment.

"Opium" Brown appeared on Maui last week and as a strange coincidence—an unknown schooner has been seen hovering around the Maui coast during the entire week. The police officials have been on the quiver and have lost considerable sleep watching the vessel. Nothing further has been reported to date.

During Sunday, the 9th, the schooner Jenny Wand, Captain Christiansen, arrived in Kahului, 17 days from San Francisco. She brought a cargo of general merchandise, 10 horses for Paia plantation and a large dog for Dr. Aiken. The animal is a tan-colored Danish mastiff, weighing 150 pounds. The Wand will leave for the Coast tomorrow, laden with Paia and Hamakua sugar.

During Monday, the 10th, the Lurline, Miller master, arrived in Kahului, having left San Francisco on Jan. 29th. Her cargo consisted of general merchandise for Kahului store and Spreckelsville plantation. She will probably depart next Wednesday, the 19th, with a cargo of H. C. Co.'s sugar.

Weather:—Cold weather with some rain. On Tuesday the thermometer registered 52 deg. at Makawao. A huge cap of snow crowned Haleakala during Thursday.

#### THE YALE HAWAIIAN CLUB.

Toasts and Songs by Hawaiian Students.

The third annual banquet of the Yale Hawaiian Club was held January 17th at Stewart's, New Haven, and was a great success in every way. Covers were laid for nineteen, and S. E. Damon, '96, acted as toastmaster. The following toasts were responded to:

1. Republic of Hawaii.....
2. Hon. Francis Wayland, LL. D. "Oa mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono."
3. Princeton..... H. Waterhouse, Jr. "We Meet Again"
4. President Dole..... A. F. Judd, Jr. "Na kaua e pale me ka ihe"
5. Annexation..... H. Bingham, Jr. "In Union There Is Strength"
6. Our Island Girls..... H. Twombly "Veni, Vidi, Vici"
7. The Future of Hawaii..... W. G. Cooke "I know of no way to judge the future but by the past."

Hawaiian songs were sung during the dinner and after the toasts were finished, every man was called upon in turn to say a few words. The following is the list of invited guests among whom Harvard, Princeton and Wesleyan are represented: Hon. F. M. Hatch, Hon. F. P. Hastings, Hon. Francis Wayland, F. C. Atherton, A. M. Atherton, H. Waterhouse, Jr., John Waterhouse, G. S. Waterhouse, A. C. Wall, O. Wall, E. C. Waterhouse, E. E. Lyman, W. H. Lewers, A. S. Knudsen, E. A. Motz-Smith, Eric Knudsen, M. M. Gower, Frank Baldwin, A. L. C. Atkinson and J. R. Galt.

#### Public Reception.

Major Curtis E. Munn, Charles Gould Treat, Warren P. Newcomb, Ormond P. Lissak, officers of the United States army, and R. H. Warfield, brigadier-general National Guard of California, will be tendered a public reception at the United States Legation on next Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Munn, Mrs. Treat and Mrs. Newcomb will receive with Minister and Mrs. Willis.

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Ship Chandlers

**Hardware Merchants**

Receive Merchandise constantly from the United States and Europe. We have just received

**Horse Shoes, Wheel Barrows**

Blacksmiths' Tools,  
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THE BEST KIND:

Road Scrapers, Feed Cutters,  
Hall's Aluminum Case Knives,

**LAWN MOWERS,**

Hoes and Handles,  
Picks and Mattocks,

**Hall's Plows and Breakers**

These are selling fast and you should send your orders in soon.

**FOLDING CLOTHES**

**DRYING RACKS,**

These Racks fold up like an umbrella. Every household should have one.

**CHARCOAL IRONS,**

Ox Yokes and Bows,  
Mixed Paints, Turpentine,  
Tar, Pitch, Asphaltum,  
Plaster of Paris,

**Kakaako Salt**

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Headquarters for the Columbia, Rambler and Stearns Bicycles—the best made.

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**CLARKE'S**  
WORLD-FAMED

**Blood Mixture**

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scoury Sores.  
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Cures the Itch from all Impure Matter.  
From whatever cause arising.  
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

**THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS**

From All Parts of the World.  
Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINDSAY AND MURRAY LONDON DISPENSARY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

**CAUTION.**—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

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**WITH CELLAR**

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These premises adjoin the new store soon to be occupied by W. W. Dimond. For particulars, apply to the

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Of London for FIRE & LIFE.  
Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

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MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,  
Of Liverpool for MARINE.  
Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Bremen.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.**  
OF BERLIN.

**Fortuna General Insurance Company**  
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

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OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000  
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**North German Fire Insurance Company**  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000  
Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

**CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,**

Life and Fire

**Insurance Ag'ts.**

AGENTS FOR

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TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894,  
£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £2,000,000

Subscribed Capital, £750,000

Paid-up Capital £87,500 0 0

2—Fire Funds 2,410,992 7 8

3—Life and Annuity Funds 8,572,525 14 11

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Revenue Fire Branch 1,546,856 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,350,821 16 9

£2,906,678 15 4

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All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled Immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

**Beaver Saloon.**

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

**FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS**

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers has been obtained and will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's Celebrated Billiard Tables

Connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate.

**W. H. RICE,**  
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BREEDER OF

**FINE HORSES AND CATTLE**

From the Thoroughbred

Standard-bred Stallion Nutwood, by

Nutwood Jr.

Norman Stallion Captain Grawl.

Native-Bred Stallion Boswell.

Also a Choice Lot of

**BULLS, COWS AND CALVES**

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham.

A Lot of

**Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses**

FOR SALE.

**2 Pure-Bred Hereford Bulls For Sale.**

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-Hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

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W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

**Typewriting and Copying.**

MISS M. F. LEDERER,

Office—Hawaiian Abstract and Title Co., Corner Fort and Merchant streets.

4211-m



## WILL BE NO COMBINE.

General Warfield Not After a Hotel.

HIS VISIT HERE FOR PLEASURE

With Distinguished Army Friends. Has No Intention of Getting the Hawaiian Hotel—Will Visit the Volcano—Making Social Calls, Etc.

General R. H. Warfield, genial manager of the famous Hotel California, and a distinguished officer of the National Guard of California, is a guest at the Hawaiian Hotel. He, and a cotrie of friends, Surgeon Munn, U. S. A., and wife of Benicia; Lieut. W. P. Newcombe, U. S. A., and wife, Alcatraz; Lieut. Chas. G. Treat, U. S. A., and wife, Alcatraz; Lieut. O. M. Lissak, Ordnance Officer at the Presidio, arrived by the Mariposa.

General Warfield was seen by an ADVERTISER reporter after dinner at the hotel last night and asked regarding the rumor that he is to acquire the lease of the Hawaiian Hotel.

"There is not a word of truth in it. I know Col. Macfarlane very well and he stops with me at the California whenever he is in San Francisco, but he has never talked with me in connection with the hotel. I may say, too, that he has been at the house for a couple of weeks at a time without our having a conversation on any subject, a state of affairs that would hardly exist if we were to embark in business together in Honolulu.

"And you have no idea of starting a new hotel here?"

"Not the slightest and have never considered it for a moment," replied the General.

"Have you any idea how your name became associated with such a project, General?"

"Not the slightest. The first intimation I had of it was when a Chronicle man called on me and stated that the thing was a rumor. I denied it then and deny it now, and tell you positively that I do not propose to conduct a hotel here."

"Then you are here merely for pleasure?"

"Yes and health. In January," continued the Colonel, "I was laid up for three weeks by a severe attack of illness; my physicians advised me to go East and I had about made up my mind to go when these friends of mine who are with me suggested a journey in some other direction, possibly to Honolulu. I remarked that if they would come down here I would go too."

"On Wednesday I sat in my office and wrote out two telegrams, one to the adjutant-general asking for a sixty days leave of absence, the other to my son, a banker in Healdsburg, telling him that if he wanted to see me he had better come to Frisco. I sent these up stairs to my wife asking if she had anything to add to them. This," said the general, with a smile, "was the first intimation she had of my departure, so you can see how quickly I made up my mind to leave, because we are pretty closely related and I tell her everything. On Friday we sailed on the Mariposa and I have felt better ever since."

"And you will visit the volcano?"

"Yes, indeed! Today we called on Minister Willis and intended calling on President Dole, but when we reached his residence we found it was Mrs. Dole's reception day, so we paid our respects to her."

Surgeon Munn and Lieutenant Lassak entered the room at this point, and the conversation drifted to other topics. Lieutenant Lassak in the meanwhile was delivering a short oration on the beauties of Paradise as he had found them during his ten hours' visit. The party attended the battalion drill with Captain Broome last night.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC EXCURSION.**  
Views Along Oahu Railway from Professor Musick's History.

At the request of those interested in the success of Professor Musick's History of Hawaii, Manager Dillingham, of the Oahu Railway, placed at their disposal a special train for the purpose of procuring a series of views along that line to Waianae. Photographer J. J. Williams was consulted and agreed to make the desired pictures.

In accordance with that understanding a special train, consisting of a parlor and observation-car, left the Honolulu station Saturday morning. General Passenger Agent Fred Smith being in charge. Besides photographers Williams and Charles Wetherwax, there were in the party several townspeople, Mr. Waldron, of the San Francisco "Illustrated Traveler," and a representative of this paper.

Proceeding slowly from Ewa, several stops were made and a number of excellent views taken. Picturesque valleys, precipitous cliffs, dazzling gorges and other interesting scenery along the shore and sea line were made. These views will be used in the history of the islands soon to be issued by Professor Musick.

It was regretted that the person for whom the excursion was arranged was unable to accompany the expedition.

Reaching the terminus, the party rested a few hours, partook of an excellent lunch under the magnificent coconut trees near the Waianae mill, and returned to town about 5 o'clock, having enjoyed a very pleasant and profitable day.

## THE INTER-ISLAND SHOOT.

Good Scores Made Saturday—Hilo Report to Arrive Tuesday.

It was exceedingly exasperating to the members of Company B to be beaten by their Hilo rivals in the shoot of some weeks ago, but their defeat seems to have worked wonders, for, with the very same team last Saturday they came within two points of equaling the National Guard record, now held by Company E of the regulars. The boys of Company B feel quite proud of their score of 421 points and are quite sure that the Hilo team's record, which will be received by the Kinau Tuesday afternoon, will not equal or surpass it.

In order that the team might feel the strain of match-shooting, and in order also that the second team might have practice, a match was arranged between the teams, with the following result:

FIRST TEAM.	
Capt. E. O. White.....	43
Sergt. H. Giles.....	41
Sergt. F. W. Thrum.....	40
Corp. J. R. Parke.....	41
Corp. W. T. Schmidt.....	42
Private C. Elvin.....	45
Private C. Tracy.....	41
Private E. Oleson.....	44
Private W. A. Rowell.....	41
Private J. A. Johnson.....	43
Total.....	421
Average, 42 1-10.	

SECOND TEAM.	
Lieut. M. G. Johnston.....	36
Sergt. C. H. Atherton.....	41
Sergt. C. B. Reynolds.....	37
Sergt. D. F. Thrum.....	36
Private Fraser.....	40
Private C. Rhodes.....	44
Private H. Hapal.....	37
Private W. C. Kenek.....	38
Private Cockett.....	38
Private G. L. Edwards.....	38
Total.....	380
Average, 38.	

The result gives Company B twenty men who average 40, and thirteen out of twenty who made 40 or better.

## NOTES.

The weather on Saturday was all that could be expected.

Captain White was afraid of giving his friends a severe shock, so he did not get above his usual match record of 43.

Sergeant Thrum had the grim satisfaction of feeling that should Hilo win again the blame could not be placed wholly at his door. In the last shoot it was through his miss that Company B lost through Creedmore rules.

Private Elvin's 3, which reduced his score to 45, was undoubtedly caused by a defective bullet, as the committee that examined the target immediately after the shot reported an oblong puncture.

Private Oleson pleased his friends by coming quite up to his practice scores.

Private Johnson did well, his lead of two bull's-eyes giving him confidence.

Sergeant Atherton and Private Rhodes of the second team will soon find themselves promoted to the first.

Should the military authorities decide against any ceremonies or drill next Saturday, then the return match between Company B and the second team of the Sharpshooters will take place at the range of the latter organization.

The little daughter of Mr. Fred Weber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with anything. I gave him a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.

## FROM J. N. S. WILLIAMS.

His Cuban Plantation Besieged. Mrs. Greene Escapes a Bullet.

"Dr. Robert McKibbin received a letter on the Mariposa from J. N. S. Williams, formerly manager of the Union Iron Works here but now living in Cuba, where he is manager of a large sugar plantation.

Mr. Williams states that his plantation has been besieged by the Cuban rebels and that bullets have been flying about for some time in rather close proximity for the safety of the family. One shot was fired into the house and barely missed hitting Mrs. Greene, mother of Mrs. Williams.

## A Surprise Drill.

There was a bit of a surprise to the regulars in the barracks at 1:30 yesterday morning, and Col. R. H. McLean was the cause of it.

At the hour mentioned Colonel McLean ordered the bugler to sound the assemble call; the guards at the gate were instructed to admit no one but the President and members of the Cabinet. In six minutes the companies were in marching order. Two minutes later Captain Broome was astride his Equus asinus, and seventeen minutes afterward the command arrived at Independence Park. It was not until the soldiers returned to the barracks that they realized they were simply going through a surprise drill.

## The Sharpshooters.

A meeting of the Sharpshooters Company was held in the old Legislative hall last night. Much of the time was taken up in a discussion on the new navy rifle sanctioned by the naval department of the United States. The company seemed favorable to the adoption of this new and improved gun, but no action was taken in the matter.

F. C. Rhodes, C. Everett and A. Waterhouse were elected members. Other business of the company was attended to and the meeting stood adjourned.

## Muriel Wirth Watched.

Saturday was little Muriel Wirth's twelfth birthday, and to commemorate the event Lahl Sing, the celebrated rider of the circus company, presented her with a very beautiful gold watch and chain. The only bit of ornamentation on the gold case was a handsome diamond. The little girl was so excited over the presentation, which took place just before the matinee, that she could scarcely do her act. The prizes the watch very highly.

## RAINFALL FOR JANUARY, 1896.

(From Reports to Weather Service.)

Stations.	Elev.	Feet.	Inches.
HAWAII—			
Waialeale.....	50	3.02	
Hilo (town).....	100	3.54	
Pepeekeo.....	100	4.06	
Honolulu.....	300	8.36	
Honolulu.....	950	5.27	
Hakalau.....	200	7.59	
Honolulu.....	7.07		
Laupahoehoe.....	10	11.08	
Laupahoehoe.....	900	13.58	
Ookala.....	400	7.91	
Kukaula.....	250	10.42	
Paauilo.....	750	10.88	
Paauhau.....	300	8.17	
Honolulu.....	1200	9.55	
Honolulu.....	470	9.55	
Kukuihaele.....	700	10.35	
Niuli.....	200	2.79	
Kohala.....	350	4.66	
Kohala Mission.....	583	5.18	
Waimea.....	2730	4.04	
Kaliua.....	950	1.22	
Lanihau.....	1540	4.74	
Kealahou.....	1580	5.01	
Naelehu.....	656	2.48	
Honolulu.....	310	0.80	
Hilea.....	850	1.27	
Olaa (Mason).....	1650	.....	
Waialeale.....	750	4.55	
Kapoho.....	50	5.43	
Pohokiki.....	10	3.25	
MAUI—			
Kahului.....	10	13.76	
Kula.....	4000	6.06	
Puonauia.....	1400	6.50	
Haleakala Ranch.....	2000	5.51	
Pala.....	180	4.30	
Hana.....	200	7.13	
Mokaa.....	60	3.77	
Olowalu.....	15	4.77	
Kaanapali.....	15	5.99	
MOLOKAI—			
Mapulehu.....	70	4.14	
OAHU—			
Punahou W. Bureau.....	50	2.38	
Kulaokahua.....	50	2.30	
King St. (Kewalo).....	15	2.74	
Kapiolani Park.....	10	1.48	
Manoa.....	100	2.46	
Pauoa.....	50	2.98	
Iusane Asylum.....	30	2.13	
Nuuanu (School st.).....	50	2.64	
Nuuanu (Wylie st.).....	250	2.78	
Nuuanu (Elec. Stn).....	405	3.81	
Nuuanu (H-way H).....	730	2.97	
Nuuanu, Luakaha.....	850	3.20	
Maunawili.....	300	4.97	
Waimanalo.....	25	5.33	
Kaneohe.....	100	3.00	
Kahuku.....	25	2.07	
Waianae.....	15	2.20	
Ewa Plantation.....	60	1.37	
KAUAI—			
Lihue, Grove Farm.....	200	0.97	
Lihue (Molokaa).....	300	1.86	
Hanamaulu.....	200	2.09	
Kilauea.....	325	1.61	
Hanalei.....	10	2.00	
Waialua.....	300	3.39	
Makaweli.....	.....	.....	

C. J. LYONS,

In Charge of Weather Bureau.

## Cuticura

For the HAIR and SKIN



A warm shampoo with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by gentle applications of CUTICURA ointment, the great skin cure, will clear the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, allay itching, soothe irritation, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce a clean, healthy scalp and luxuriant hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E.C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

## Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.  
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P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

## Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist. ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

## PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

## One of the Advantages

Which the tourist and others who are desirous of taking pictures of the scenery of the Hawaiian Islands have, is the nearness and easy accessibility to the most romantic and picturesque points.

## ANOTHER OF THE ADVANTAGES

Is that we keep constantly on hand a full stock of photographic supplies. For the holidays, we are offering you a camera called the

**\$8.00 NO. 2 BULLET \$8.00**  
(LOADED.)

Measures 4 1-2x4 3-4x5 3-4 inches; makes a picture 3 1-2x3 1-2 inches, and weighs loaded for 12 pictures, only 21 ounces. One button does it. The shutter is simplicity itself. To make a snap shot, slide the button to the left as far as it will go. This sets the shutter. Press the button down. This makes the exposure. There are no plugs or lens caps to lose, no extra levers, no complicated mechanism—one button does it all.

**\$5.50 ALSO THE Pocket Kodak \$5.50**

Is about as big as a well filled purse and weighs on y 5 ounces. Uses roll films 12 or 18 exposures. Both can be loaded at daylight. Perfect in workmanship. Rich and dainty in finish.

## HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY.



## For Twenty Years

We have been tailoring at moderate prices.

Twenty years of experience to profit by.

Our KNOWLEDGE of CLOTHES for STYLE, FIT, and WORKMANSHIP, have stood the test as the liberal patronage we have received assures us of that fact.

We have just received our fall stock of woollens, which we are offering at prices that will astonish you.

## H. S. TREGLOAN &amp; SON.

## H. Hackfeld &amp; Co.

Are just in receipt of Large assortments of their fine "Prestige" and "J. C. Pinner" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of a

Large and Complete Assortment

OF DRY GOODS

SUCH AS

Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Shootings, Denims, Tickings, Regatta Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A Fine Selection of

DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC.,

In the Latest Styles.

A Splendid Line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cheviottes, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

## TAILORS' GOODS.

A Full Assortment.

Silases, Sleeve Linings, Self Lining, Italian Cloth, Molechian, Meltons, Serge, Kammergarns, etc.

## Clothing, Underwear, Shawls.

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

## A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seating Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, etc., etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlap, Filter-press Cloth.

Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron, best and 3 best; Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails, 18 and 20; Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Sleepers, Market Basket, Dandybush and Corks.

ALSO

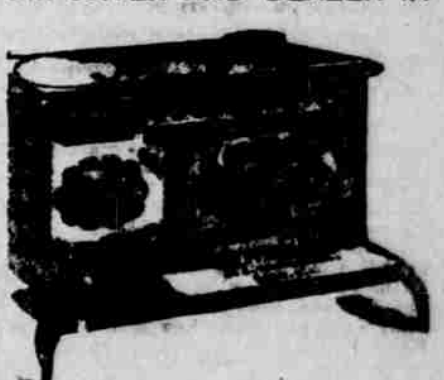
**HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND RICE.**  
Golden Gate, Diamond, Sugar's Marchant's and El Dorado Sugar, Salmon, Corned Beef, etc.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at the lowest prices by

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## Steel and Iron Ranges,

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## DIAMOND BLOCK

KING STREET.

## SCOTTISH UNION

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## National Insurance Co.

The undersigned has received the appointment of Agent for the Hawaiian Islands of the above Company, which is one of the strongest financially in the world, and is prepared to take risks at the regular rates.

Capital, \$30,000,000.

Total Assets, \$41,372,606.

**JOHN S. WALKER.**  
4210-1m

## BOOK BINDING

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.



## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

Barom.	Therm.	Wind.	State.
Barom.	Therm.	Wind.	State.
Jan. 10 10.00 29.9	76	SE 4	NE
11 10.00 29.9	74	SE 4	NE
12 10.00 29.9	74	SE 4	NE
13 10.00 29.9	74	SE 4	NE
14 10.00 29.9	74	SE 4	NE
15 10.00 29.9	74	SE 4	NE
16 10.00 29.9	74	SE 4	NE
17 10.00 29.9	74	SE 4	NE
18 10.00 29.9	74	SE 4	NE
19 10.00 29.9	74	SE 4	NE
20 10.00 29.9	74	SE 4	NE
21 10.00 29.9	74	SE 4	NE
22 10.00 29.9	74	SE 4	NE
23 10.00 29.9	74	SE 4	NE
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27 10.00 29.9	74	SE 4	NE
28 10.00 29.9	74	SE 4	NE
29 10.00 29.9	74	SE 4	NE
30 10.00 29.9	74	SE 4	NE

## TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day	Time	Height	Day	Time	Height
Mon.	12:00	6.2	Mon.	12:00	6.2
Tue.	12:00	6.2	Tue.	12:00	6.2
Wed.	12:00	6.2	Wed.	12:00	6.2
Thu.	12:00	6.2	Thu.	12:00	6.2
Fri.	12:00	6.2	Fri.	12:00	6.2
Sat.	12:00	6.2	Sat.	12:00	6.2
Sun.	12:00	6.2	Sun.	12:00	6.2

First quarter of the moon on the 21st, at 10:40 a.m.

The tides and moon phase are given in Standard Time. The times of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local Time, to which the respective corrections to Standard Time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard Time whistle blows at 11:00 a.m. and midnight Greenwich Time is 1:00 p.m. p.m. of Hawaiian Standard Time.

## FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1896:

Arrive at Honolulu Leave Honolulu for San Francisco or Vancouver.

On or About On or About

Australia, Feb. 21, 1896. Australia, Feb. 21, 1896.

China, Feb. 21, 1896. China, Feb. 21, 1896.

Japan, Feb. 21, 1896. Japan, Feb. 21, 1896.

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Steam Waimanalo, Calway, for ports on Oahu.

Steam James Makee, Peterson, for Kapa.

## VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Bkine W. H. Dimond, Nilson, for San Francisco at 12 m.

Bkine W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii at 10 a.m.

Steam Kaula, Bruhn, for Kaula at 3 p.m.

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days from Honolulu. The bark

Alden Bessie arrived at the same

port on Feb. 3, 15 days from this

port.

While on the way to San Francisco

from this port, in lat. 31 55

N, long. 136 50 W, Frederick

Druckhammer, a native of Bremen,

aged 17, fell from aloft of the H.

Hackfield and was drowned.

The O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward

master, did not sail for the Colonies

until about 7 o'clock last evening.

The cause of her delay was

the large amount of coal she had

to take in for her long trip.

The schooner H. C. Wright,

Brummer master, arrived yesterday

morning, 21 days from Eureka

with a cargo of redwood and

shingles for Wilder &amp; Co. The

Wright is anchored in the stream.

The John G. North cleared from

Honolulu, Feb. 13th with a cargo

of sugar valued at \$35,679 12.

The Consuelo cleared from Mahukona

on the same day with a cargo valued

at \$27,665 54. Both vessels are

bound to San Francisco.

The new propeller for the steam-

er Strathnevis, which was made at

the works where the steamer was

built in Scotland, arrived at Tacoma

on January 27. It traveled

7000 miles since December 26th

last, from where it was constructed.

The U. S. S. Bennington received

word by the O. S. S. Mariposa yesterday

that some condensing tubes

would be sent down soon and that

the work of putting them in must

be done here. This means that the

Bennington will be here for at least

six weeks yet.

According to latest advices from

San Francisco it was rumored

along the water front that there

would be a change of management

in the schooners Irmgard, S. G.

Wilder, Mary Winkelman and